

In Drawing the New World Order, Should 'I' Come First, or 'We'?

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — Invented in America, the videocassette recorder was taken over by the Japanese and made into one of the world's most popular products. But now, Japan and the rest of Asia may be about to undertake a more profound transformation of that recent American creation, President George Bush's "new world order."

Described by one U.S. official as an era in which free markets, democracy and individual freedom would serve as the basis for all mankind, the new world order was much on the minds of the more than 2,000 government officials, business leaders and academics at the World Economic Forum in Davos. It was clear, however, that not everybody has the same ideas about what it should mean, nor

about how important democracy is in the post-Cold War era.

"Laudable though democracy is," commented Noboru Takeshita, former prime minister of Japan, "we must not ignore the stark reality that some countries are so preoccupied with their rush to democracy that their

Anastoli Sobchak, mayor of St. Petersburg, catalogues Boris Yeltsin's errors. Page 2.

political systems collapse. It thus becomes more difficult to introduce market economies and their people suffer as a result."

Even blunter were the comments of Prime Minister Li Peng of China, who urged foreign business to support China's economic changes but dismissed Western concerns over human rights as irrelevant to his nation's goals.

"An order 'Made in Japan' that co-governs a third of humanity with China could pose a more fundamental challenge to Western liberalism than did Soviet communism," said Nathan Gardels, editor of the Los Angeles-based New Perspectives Quarterly.

"How can communitarian Japan, whose oft-repeated motto is 'hammer down all nails,' possibly share the same level of concern for the rights of the individuals as a culture whose mythic emblem is the Lone Ranger?" Mr. Gardels asked.

With the triumph of the West over Soviet-style communism, it is no longer so easy to overlook the differences among various forms of market economies. The question, analysts say, is whether these alternative approaches to economic advancement — many of them based on profound cultural differ-

ences — are going to lead to confrontation or collaboration.

"It is a new economic playing field: The 'I' of America or the United Kingdom versus 'The Yolk' and 'Japan Inc.,'" argues Lester Thurow, dean of Sloan School of Management at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a forthcoming book. "The essential difference between the two is the relative stress placed on communitarian and individualistic values as the best route to economic success."

For example, East Asia, while far from monolithic, has developed market economies that give more emphasis to conformity, self-sacrifice and egalitarianism than does the cowboy capitalism of the United States. In Europe, Germany's collaboration between banks and industry provides a similar con-

trast to the rough-and-ready British and Italian models.

"Germany is the European version of Japan," said Antonio Costa, director-general of Euroforum International in Brussels and a former top EC official. "Despite the move to a single market, crucial economic value differences remain important within Europe itself."

U.S. officials in Davos acknowledge that striking cultural and economic differences exist within capitalism, particularly between America and Asia but also with Europe. "But you should be very careful about oversteering the case and suggesting conflict," a senior administration official said. "There can be valuable benefits for all of us from the various forms of market economies."

Bill Bradley, a Democratic senator from See ORDER, Page 3

Cheney Cool To Yeltsin's Cap of 2,500 Warheads

Instead, Defense Chief Favors Ceiling of 4,500 As Suggested by Bush

By Paul F. Horvitz International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States is unlikely to commit itself to President Boris N. Yeltsin's suggestion that Washington and Moscow set a ceiling of 2,500 nuclear warheads and halt patrols by missile submarines, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Sunday.

Although he did not reject Mr. Yeltsin's offers, Mr. Cheney said he favored sticking to the 4,500-warhead ceiling that President George Bush had outlined in his State of the Union speech Tuesday.

Repeating long-held U.S. nuclear doctrine, Mr. Cheney said he viewed submarines as a stabilizing force in nuclear deterrence.

His comments, in a televised interview on CNN, came one day after Mr. Bush and Mr. Yeltsin met outside Washington to discuss issues ranging from nuclear disarmament to economic aid for the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Cheney's remarks suggested that although the White House favors dramatically smaller nuclear arsenals for the former Soviet Union and the United States, Washington will proceed carefully and, to the extent possible, on its own terms.

Mr. Cheney stressed that the United States would go well beyond the recently concluded START agreement. But he added: "I prefer our

It was a familiar sequence of events but Boris Yeltsin was not Mikhail Gorbachev. Page 3.

Mitterrand Assailed Over Habash Visit

PLO Leader's Aborted Stay in Paris Highlights Disarray in Government

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS — While French authorities sought to blame a Palestinian leader's aborted stay in Paris on bureaucratic misjudgment, the episode has unleashed a thunderous criticism that President Francois Mitterrand, after nearly 11 years in office, no longer has a competent policy-making team.

Georges Habash, 66, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, had been held under police guard at a Paris hospital where he was receiving medical treatment.

But his doctors said that he was too sick to be questioned. He was then returned by plane to Tunis on Saturday, after French authorities said that because there were no national or international warrants against him, they had no grounds to detain him.

In Tunis, Mr. Habash was greeted by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Habash walked off the plane using a cane and was supported by two people, PLO officials said. An official in Mr. Habash's group, Abu Ahmed Fouad, said Mr. Habash's condition was "not at all worrying."

As new questions emerged about the circumstances surrounding Mr. Habash's sudden arrival in Paris on Wednesday and his controversial departure, French politicians and foreign diplomats said Sunday that no matter how it had come about, the blunder had highlighted disarray in French policy-making.

Mr. Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas have denied any advance knowledge of Mr. Habash's trip. But the French press treated their apparent lack of control over their top aides as an offense almost worse than the maintenance of secret contacts with a leading international terrorist.

There was no credible official explanation of government officials' reasoning in having extended Mr. Habash safe-conduct to visit France for medical treatment.

French leaders stuck to their account in which aides to cabinet ministers made elaborate arrangements for the visit for humanitarian reasons.

"Are they crazy?" Mr. Mitterrand reportedly said when he learned of the decision, which had disastrous political potential.

That reaction fits with his assertion that he and Mr. Dumas, with whom he is close, were kept in ignorance about the visit until Mr. Habash's presence was reported by news organizations Wednesday night. But commentators in Paris are skeptical about the suggestion

that such experienced aides would have kept their superiors in the dark about such a sensitive step.

Five officials have been forced to resign, but opposition leaders are saying that they were made scapegoats for Mr. Dumas. Even leaders in Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party are suggesting that the blunder might offer an occasion to replace Prime Minister Edith Cresson's government, which is already so unpopular that it threatens Socialist candidates' chances in regional elections next month.

The most plausible explanation for the decision to welcome Mr. Habash is that the French officials were seeking to help Mr. Arafat, who has recently managed to ally Mr. Habash's opposition to the Middle East peace talks.

Putting forth this version unofficially, Jean Daniel, the Socialist editor of the weekly Nouvel Observateur, said on French radio that France was hoping to find a role, via the PLO, in the U.S.-led peace talks.

For that reason, Mr. Daniel said, France could justify offering medical treatment to Mr. Habash despite his terrorist past. But, he contended, the government needs to defend this policy in order to avoid the impression that France is a

See HABASH, Page 5



Israeli police on Sunday escorting four West Bank Palestinians past Jerusalem's Old City walls to a van. The reason for the detentions was not known.

Israel Makes It Easier to Fire on Palestinians

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army has expanded the ability of soldiers to fire on Palestinians in the occupied territories, telling troops they may shoot to kill any Arab who is seen carrying arms, officials said Sunday.

The new orders, part of a general hardening of the army's tactics in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, come in response to a series of ambushes in recent months in which Palestinians have opened fire on Israeli cars.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government has come under pressure from Jewish settlers demanding that the army take drastic steps to stop the attacks. In a statement, the military said: "The

orders regarding the opening of fire were clarified and broadened to enable Israeli soldiers to properly react in cases of danger to life." He said the new orders had been approved by the army's advocate-general as well as the state prosecutor.

The statement did not specify how the orders had been changed. But official sources said that soldiers who encountered Palestinians carrying guns, knives or other deadly weapons had been told that they could immediately open fire.

Until now, soldiers in such situations have been instructed to order the suspects to halt. If the suspects do not halt, soldiers have been told to fire into the air. If that measure fails, they have been instructed to fire at the suspects' legs.

Military sources said the new orders would not change the way regular army units handle Palestinians who demonstrate or throw stones. But officials said the ongoing Arab intifada, or uprising, was shifting away from stone-throwing to armed ambushes and stabbings.

"This is a response to the new kind of violence we are encountering," an official said. "Soldiers are now dealing with people who are armed."

Some 350 Palestinians have already been shot and killed by the army and settlers since the intifada began in December 1987. Several hundred Palestinians have also been slain by Arab militants after being accused of having collaborated with Israeli security forces.

Rules governing when soldiers may open fire and what kind of ammunition they may use are nominally strict. Nevertheless, human rights groups maintain, many Palestinians have died as soldiers have opened fire on stone-throwers, while others have been killed at close range by special undercover commando squads.

Four Israelis, including three settlers, have been killed in ambushes along roads in the West Bank and Gaza since last October, and a number have been wounded.

Army commanders say the attacks have been carried out by small groups of Palestinian militants who oppose Arab-Israeli peace negotiations and hope to disrupt them.

proposal, which would take us down about 50 percent below START levels.

"There's a level there that we want to hold at," Mr. Cheney said, referring to the 4,500 figure.

He noted that neither the United States nor Russia has formally ratified the START treaty, which would see a ceiling of 8,000 to 10,000 warheads for the Commonwealth of Independent States and the United States by the late 1990s.

Timetables for dismantling nuclear arsenals will be accelerated beyond those in START, Mr. Cheney said, adding that it would still take eight to 10 years of expert labor to cut the arsenals of the Commonwealth and the United States in half.

At the lower levels he envisions, Mr. Cheney said that "platforms," or launchers, will become important to count, in addition to warheads.

"It's important, I think, to preserve an adequate level in terms of the number of submarines we have," Mr. Cheney said. "I think that's stabilizing, not destabilizing."

Under START, the United States would be left with about 3,400 submarine-launched strategic missiles and the former Soviet republics with about 1,600. Mr. Yeltsin recently offered to halt patrols by missile submarines altogether if the United States followed suit. Moscow has long sought to blunt the U.S. edge in submarine capability.

Under Mr. Bush's proposal, the United States will respond in kind if Moscow eliminates its force of land-based multiple-warhead missiles — the so-called MIRVs.

On Sunday, Mr. Cheney said there would be reductions in MIRVs, which are considered See SUMMIT, Page 5

Gadhafi Calls for Compromise

Libya Leader Cites 'Positive Response' on Bomb Suspects

By Caryle Murphy Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI — Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, asserting that Libya is a "scapegoat" in the Lockerbie bombing attack on a Pan American World Airways jetliner, said his government had responded positively to a United Nations demand for Libyan cooperation in the investigation and that the "ball is now in their court."

At the same time, the Libyan leader said in an interview he believed that a "compromise" could be reached to avert threatened United Nations sanctions against his country, and he called on the United States to reopen its embassy in Tripoli, saying that indirect contacts between the two governments had so far been fruitless.

During an interview on Satur-

day, in a tent in the countryside about 300 kilometers (180 miles) from Tripoli, the capital, Colonel Gadhafi alternated between defiance and an apparent desire to appease the United States.

He lavished praise on President George Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, whom he said had won his "respect" because they did not attack him personally and "seem to be serious" about seeking peace in the Middle East.

Colonel Gadhafi was relaxed and gregarious during the interview, interrupted once while he performed his evening prayers.

But he also appeared weary and drawn, reflecting the anxiety he reportedly feels as he faces a choice between delivering two reputed Libyan intelligence agents to stand

trial in a U.S. or Scottish court for the destruction of the airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland — as the United States and Britain have demanded — or risking threatened UN sanctions and possible U.S. military intervention if he refuses.

"What has Libya done to be put in such a corner?" asked Colonel Gadhafi. "I don't think the problem is difficult," he added. "We must reach a compromise."

Colonel Gadhafi called the UN resolution "very clear."

"I wanted Libya to cooperate with regard to the judicial aspect of the problem," he said. "Libya has no problem with that and has already positively responded to it." He added that he did not have "any particular proposal" for a See LIBYA, Page 5

Kiosk

Serbs Accept UN Peace Plan

BELGRADE (AP) — The divided Serbian camp on Sunday agreed to accept a UN peace plan after a marathon meeting and in the absence of Milan Babic, a key Serbian leader from Croatia, who had staunchly opposed it, the Belgrade-based Tanjug press agency reported.

It said the agreement, which paves the way for as many as 10,000 peacekeeping troops to be deployed in Croatia, was reached after 40 hours of heated debates over the weekend. Mr. Babic later denounced the agreement.

General News

A new book cites French and Saudi deals with Abu Nidal. Page 5.

Business/Finance

Switzerland's president is pessimistic about the EC-EFTA trade deal. Page 7.

Crossword Page 11.



STUNNING — Jaime Oncins celebrating the victory that carried Brazil over Germany in Davis Cup tennis play Sunday. Page 13.

A Clash on UN Peacekeepers?

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Diplomats say that France appears to be heading for a clash with the United States over the command of UN peacekeeping forces after Paris's proposal that senior military officers from the five permanent Security Council members have a say in running such operations.

The proposal, first outlined by President Francois Mitterrand in his speech to the Security Council summit meeting on Friday, will complicate the task that participants have set for themselves of strengthening the UN's peace-keep-

ing role in the post-Cold War era, diplomats here say. Mitterrand said that France was ready to make 1,000 troops available to the Security Council within 40 hours for peacekeeping duties and to add 1,000 within a week.

But Mr. Mitterrand stipulated that the Security Council must activate a moribund body called the Military Staff Committee, which is provided for in the UN Charter. The committee consists of the military chiefs of staff of Britain, the United States, France, China and Russia, or their representatives.

The Military Staff Committee is supposed to "advise and assist" the Security Council on military mat-

ters and to offer "strategic direction" to forces placed under its command.

But East-West rivalries prevented it from playing any role during the Cold War, and more recently the United States strongly opposed giving it a say in the management of the effort to enforce Security Council resolutions in the Gulf, fearing that this would complicate command decisions.

French and other officials say that the troops France is offering would be provided under the so-far unused provisions of Article 43 of the UN Charter, which calls on members to lead forces under "spe-

See FORCE, Page 5

Living Without the Enemy, America Loses Focus

By Joel Brinkley New York Times Service

Like many Americans of his generation, John Driscoll, 42, holds many memories of the Cold War, particularly the fear that came with the air-raid drills at school, when he and the other students crawled under their desks, practicing for the day the Soviet hydrogen bombs would fall.

"It seems surreal now," he recalled recently, a short time after the Soviet Union formally announced its demise. "Every summer, when I heard heat lightning over the

city and the sky would light up, I was convinced it was all over. My whole childhood was built on the notion that the Soviets were the real threat."

First in a series

Today, Mr. Driscoll is a teacher of economics and government at a high school near Washington. Working with Junior Achievement, he is helping to coordinate food shipments to Moscow, the capital of the empire that terrified him as a child. And on a recent

visit to Moscow, he said, he found that "these folks have absolutely no confidence in themselves."

Across the country, planners, academics, government officials and other Americans are reassessing their view not just of the former Soviet Union but of America as well — trying to understand how the political and military rivalry with the Soviet Union altered Americans' lives over the last 45 years, what false assumptions it engendered and how the United States should change now that the Cold War is over.

"We're confused," said Robert Jay Lifton, a psychiatrist who is director of the Center on Violence and Human Survival at John Jay College of the City University of New York.

"People no longer know how to view the world or how to understand our own national problems, which have to some degree been subsumed by the Cold War."

The rivalry between Moscow and Washington so dominated the world's diplomacy, commerce and culture that it is no wonder See MEMORIES, Page 5



St. Petersburg Mayor Catalogues Yeltsin's Errors

Anatoli A. Sobchak, the mayor of St. Petersburg and a leading advocate of democracy and economic change in Russia, is considered a rival to President Boris N. Yeltsin. He spoke with Tom Redburn of the International Herald Tribune at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.

Q. Last August, Mr. Yeltsin in Moscow and you in St. Petersburg stood up to the tanks and, together, finally helped bring down the Communist system. Why have you now become one of the major critics of the Yeltsin government?
A. This is quite natural in the democratic society. As long as my views coincide with the views of others, I support them. As soon as they diverge, I start to criticize them. I am just as much in favor of democratic and economic reform as Yeltsin. But I criticize the methods he is using. We have a chance to build a new society quickly. The saddest thing is that we are missing the opportunity today.
Q. Specifically, what kind of mistakes do you think are being committed?
A. The main mistake has been that the government has not pursued a true land reform. They should have dropped every-

thing else and focused on giving the land to anybody who is prepared to use it.
Secondly, the economic policy has led to the situation where more than 90 percent of the population has become poorer. In introducing reforms, Yeltsin's government

MONDAY Q&A

did not take account of the real living situation. Today in Russia the overwhelming problem is an acute shortage of food. Only that can lead to a real social uprising. The danger is that we could end up with either the Reds, from the former Communist regime, or the Browns, representing a form of national socialism or fascism, coming to power.
Q. How can that be prevented?
A. Only a very precise economic policy can prevent that outcome. We do not have a market, but still have state monopolies in control. We need a transitional period, perhaps two to three years, in which we can resume the previous economic links among enterprises. We can then develop private entrepreneurship from below.
Q. What role do you see for the military in the former Soviet Union?
A. The government is making a mistake

in letting military commanders decide who they will swear an oath to, which republic they will serve. That risks strengthening the role of the army, and we must be careful not to give the army political functions. There is no common sense in this policy. It is very shortsighted.
Q. Do you think Mr. Yeltsin has gathered too much power for himself?
A. It is quite natural to want to strengthen centralized power in the state given the current economic crisis. But Yeltsin's mistake is that he dissolved the elected parliament without replacing it quickly. As a result, we have no real multiparty system. Within the parliament there were very many brilliant people. They developed a lot of ideas that have led to our democracy. After he ruined this group, Yeltsin lost the possibility of support for the democratic forces. Now he can only receive the report of the apparatchiks. That leads to absolute power. I don't think there is any longer a strong political organization that will support Yeltsin.

Q. There is a lot of talk among Western businessmen about the amount of corruption in the former Soviet Union, including in your own administration of St. Petersburg. How do you reply to those who say the only way to get business done is to bribe someone in power?
A. Corruption exists in our country, but I do not think that it is always necessary to bribe someone to start a business. I am trying one way to struggle against corruption. Until now, when one was considering the sale of real estate or the process of starting new projects, there were a number of organizations each of which had the ability to veto the project. The businessman had to go from one to another. This is not right. I issued a decree that all the representatives of those organizations would have to gather together to discuss the problems of a project. All the arguments would have to be argued openly. This should help eliminate the opportunity to bribe officials individually. Now we register new enterprises in two or three days.
Q. Do you plan to stay mayor of St. Petersburg?
A. I was elected for five years. It is only my first year. Both the right and left wings struggle against me and ask for my resignation. But I have chosen my destiny. I will stay as mayor until I have the possibility to fulfill my ideas. But, of course, I am a professor of law at the university. I have no problem returning to that position.

Ex-Soviets Cut Iran Arms Sales, Officer Says

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Michael Greter
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The chief of the armed forces of the new Commonwealth of Independent States has said that steps are being taken to reduce arms exports to Iran and to ensure that military equipment does not leak to extremist states.
Marshal Shaposhnikov, who became the Commonwealth's senior military officer in August, said in New York that the actions were being taken after foreign ministers from three nations had raised questions about such sales within the last month.
"Some measures are being undertaken now to reduce the number of such questions," he said.
Marshal Shaposhnikov, speaking at the Russian mission to the United Nations at the end of the week, declined to explain the new export curbs in detail, calling the issue "very delicate." He also declined to confirm Western reports that Iran is buying fighter aircraft and tanks from the former Soviet Union under contracts signed before and after the Commonwealth's creation.
But he said that he believed "arms should not get into the hands of such extremist states" and that he shared the concerns of the West about trading with Iran.
"Some other countries could be added" to the list of troublesome buyers of Soviet arms, he added, and these will also be affected by the new policy. He did not elaborate.
Marshal Shaposhnikov made his comments at a time when the former Soviet military is experiencing economic and political strains.
The defense chief acknowledged his concerns about weapons exports and potential splits in the military. But he also voiced a word of caution when asked about outside help for the military, saying, "We shouldn't be regarded as just a patient. We are quite a powerful country."
Marshal Shaposhnikov warmly endorsed future U.S.-Russian collaboration on an anti-missile defense system that might be deployed on land and in space.
The statement on missile defenses appeared to represent a major policy shift by military officials in Moscow, who had long opposed Washington's pursuit of such a program as an effort to gain military advantage.
Marshal Shaposhnikov said that in view of "the new level of trust and confidence" between the two countries and the fact that roughly 10 nations were gaining the capability to acquire and deliver nuclear weapons, he supported Russian-American scientific collaboration to control space, "so no unauthorized employment of such weapons can be undertaken by any third country."

WORLD BRIEFS

Armenia May Go to UN Over Enclave

DAVOS, Switzerland (Reuters) — President Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan of Armenia said Sunday that he might ask the United Nations to send peacekeeping troops to Nagorno-Karabakh, the disputed enclave in Azerbaijan.
But he said at the World Economic Forum here that he hoped the Commonwealth of Independent States, in which both Armenia and Azerbaijan are members, would agree to send a peace force to the predominantly Armenian enclave.
"If the situation gets worse and the population of Nagorno-Karabakh are threatened by an Azerbaijani army, then we would ask the United Nations to send a force," Mr. Ter-Petrosyan said. "This may have been an internal issue when we were all part of the Soviet Union, but now that we are independent it is an international one."

Likely Haughey Successor Emerges

DUBLIN (Reuters) — A former cabinet minister, Albert Reynolds, looked set on Sunday to become Ireland's next prime minister in elections Thursday after his main rival decided not to run for the post, party colleagues said.
Charles J. Haughey, who has dominated Irish politics for a decade, agreed to step down last week after accusations that he knew about the wiretapping of two Dublin journalists in 1982.
Mr. Reynolds was dismissed by Mr. Haughey in November after leading an abortive party mutiny. Bertie Ahern, who replaced Mr. Reynolds as finance minister, decided to drop out of the race.

Labor Assails 'Dirty' Tory Campaign

LONDON (Reuters) — The opposition Labor Party on Sunday assailed reports that its leaders had close contacts with the Kremlin during the early 1980s, calling them a smear tactic. The party said that Britain was facing its dirtiest election campaign this century.
In a front-page story, the Sunday Times said it had found diplomatic cables in Communist Party files in Moscow detailing repeated contacts between Labor leaders and Soviet diplomats from 1979 to 1983. The party's leader, Neil Kinnock, was quoted as telling Soviet leaders that he wanted a "concrete dialogue" with them, criticizing the governing Conservative Party for deploying U.S. cruise missiles and saying that Britons were prepared to resist the government.
"It is now plain that faced with electoral defeat, Mr. Major has given the go-ahead for the dirtiest conservative election campaign of the century," Labor's foreign affairs spokesman, Gerald Kaufman, said Sunday, referring to Prime Minister John Major. The general election, which must be held before July, is expected to be the closest in 13 years.

More Czech Tanks Put Aboard a Ship

WARSAW (Reuters) — Twelve Czechoslovak-made T-72 tanks believed bound for Syria have been loaded onto a ship in Poland's Baltic port of Szczecin, the PAF press agency reported.
Tons of ammunition and spare parts also were loaded onto the vessel, the Danish-registered Nadia J, according to the agency. The ship was "ostensibly bound for Syria," it added. But PAF quoted the ship's captain late Saturday as saying he had not yet been informed of his final destination.
The German Navy on Wednesday intercepted 16 T-72 tanks from Czechoslovak Army stocks aboard a German-registered freighter in the Mediterranean. Bonn said that the shipment violated German export laws. Syria protested to Germany on Saturday over the seizure aboard the freighter Godewind, which had stopped in Hamburg after setting out from Szczecin.

Correction

An article in the Jan. 27 editions described allegations that an American company, Terex Corp., had built mobile missile launchers for Iraq in a plant it owned in Scotland. The article attributed two incriminating statements to Randolph W. Lenz, chairman of Terex. Both attributions were secondhand. When the article was being prepared, a call to Mr. Lenz for his response was referred to a company vice president, who denied that Mr. Lenz had made the statements. The article should have noted this.

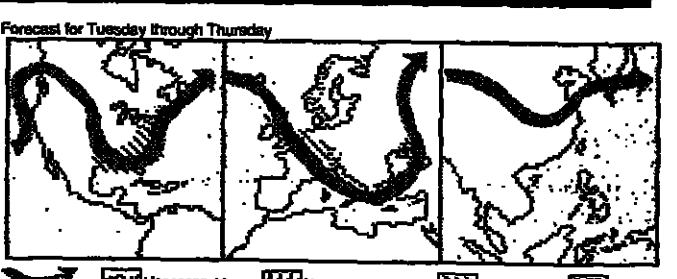
TRAVEL UPDATE

Policemen and soldiers in Phnom Penh, taking advantage of nightly curfews from which foreigners are exempt, are holding up tourists and other foreigners for money and cigarettes, according to the recent accounts of journalists, travelers and non-Cambodian residents in the capital. (AFP)
The airport in Savannah, Georgia, has received federal permission to charge a \$3 "passenger facility charge," which makes it the first of about 200 U.S. airports expected to levy the head tax by the end of 1993. The fee may be collected from every departing passenger, including those changing planes. (WP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:
MONDAY: Mozambique, South Korea, Taiwan.
TUESDAY: Angola, Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan.
WEDNESDAY: China, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, San Marino, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Tanzania.
THURSDAY: China, Hong Kong, Macao, New Zealand, Taiwan.
FRIDAY: Greece.
SATURDAY: Iraq, Nepal. Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather



Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday
North America: Rain will break out at midweek along the Atlantic Coast. Thursday will be stormy with wind, snow and rain. Rain will occur from Houston to New Orleans Tuesday, and Florida Wednesday. Chicago will turn cold by week, perhaps with snow.
Europe: Unsettled weather will hit western Europe Tuesday and Wednesday. Snow and rain will fall Munich, Berlin and Copenhagen. Bonn and Brussels will have some rain Tuesday. It may shower Tuesday in London.
Asia: Japan will be cold and mainly dry Sunday. Cold fronts will sweep Japan Monday and perhaps Tokyo Tuesday. Snow is possible in Seoul to begin week. Sunday will be dry in Hong Kong. Frequent sun-go will warm Singapore, Manila and Bangkok.

Country	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria	14/27 8/15 c	14/27 8/15 c
Austria	7/14 2/25 c	8/15 3/26 c
Bahamas	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Bahrain	12/25 8/41 c	12/25 8/41 c
Bangladesh	2/25 8/41 c	2/25 8/41 c
Belgium	5/41 2/25 c	5/41 2/25 c
Bermuda	7/14 2/25 c	7/14 2/25 c
Bhutan	3/27 8/15 c	3/27 8/15 c
Canada	1/25 8/15 c	1/25 8/15 c
Chad	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
China	12/25 8/41 c	12/25 8/41 c
Colombia	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Cuba	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Czechia	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Dominican Rep.	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Egypt	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
France	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Germany	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Ghana	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Greece	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Hong Kong	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Hungary	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
India	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Indonesia	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Iran	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Italy	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Japan	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Jordan	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Korea	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Lebanon	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Libya	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Madagascar	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Malaysia	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Maldives	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Mali	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Mexico	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Moldova	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Morocco	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Nepal	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Netherlands	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Nicaragua	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Nigeria	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
North Korea	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Oman	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Pakistan	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Panama	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Paraguay	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Peru	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Philippines	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Poland	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Portugal	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Romania	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Russia	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Saudi Arabia	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Senegal	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Sierra Leone	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Singapore	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Slovakia	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Slovenia	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
South Africa	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Spain	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Sri Lanka	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Sudan	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Switzerland	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Taiwan	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Tanzania	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Texas	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Thailand	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Togo	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Turkey	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Uganda	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Ukraine	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
USA	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Uzbekistan	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Venezuela	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Vietnam	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Yemen	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Zambia	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c
Zimbabwe	11/25 3/27 c	11/25 3/27 c

Death Toll at 147 In Turk Avalanches

ANKARA — Rescuers found 32 more bodies on Sunday in Kurdish mountain villages hit by avalanches in southeastern Turkey, and about 150 people were still missing.
Officials said 26 civilians were found dead in the village of Gormec, 15 kilometers (9 miles) southwest of Sirnak, and the bodies of five policemen were found in the village of Tuncupinar, in the neighboring province of Siirt.
A road worker was killed on Sunday when an avalanche struck a road near Gecitli, in Hakkari Province.
The latest fatalities raised the death toll to 147 in a series of avalanches in southeastern Turkey since Saturday.
The deputy governor of Sirnak, Nurettin Guven, said that about 150 of the 258 residents of Gormec were missing. About 80 of them were not in the village when a wall



Mr. Cavaco Silva escorting the newly arrived Mr. Li past an honor guard on Sunday in Lisbon.

Li Peng Visits Portugal to Discuss China's Takeover of Macao in '99

LISBON — Prime Minister Li Peng of China arrived Sunday for talks expected to focus on the return of the Portuguese territory of Macao to Chinese control in 1999, two years after Britain hands over Hong Kong to Beijing.
Mr. Li arrived from New York, where he rebuffed President George Bush when the president pressed him on human rights issues in the highest-level U.S.-China meeting since Beijing's 1989 crackdown on protesters.
According to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Bush told Mr. Li that "the record of the Chinese government on human rights was insufficient."
Mr. Baker said Mr. Li essentially repeated the comments he made during Friday's special UN Security Council meeting, when he said that China "is opposed to interference in the internal affairs of other countries, using the human rights issue as an excuse." Mr. Li insisted that China "values human rights."
"That is not acceptable under our standards," Mr. Baker said.
Mr. Bush and Mr. Li met for about 20 minutes at the United Nations after they participated in the first summit meeting of the 15 members of the Security Council. Mr. Bush's decision to meet the Chinese leader despite criticism from U.S. politicians and human rights groups as he embarks on his re-election campaign reflects, observers said, his oft-stated belief that the best way to influence China is through involvement, not isolation.
A Portuguese official said here that Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, who met Mr. Li at the airport, would bring up the sensitive issue of China's human rights record. But he said Macao would be on top of the agenda.
He said that "our position may be low profile" on human rights "but that does not mean things are not said or done." Portugal holds the rotating presidency of the European Community.
A group of 30 protesters on Mr. Li's route to central Lisbon waved banners recalling the 1989 crackdown.

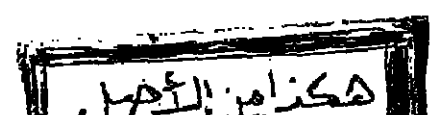
30 Injured in Tokyo Earthquake

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — After the strongest earthquake in six years shook buildings and jolted residents awake Sunday morning, police in Tokyo reported that only about 30 people had been injured and that the metropolitan area had suffered only minor damage.
Tokyo residents seemed more concerned Sunday with digging out from another blast of nature, a storm that dumped nearly 18 centimeters (7 inches) of snow Friday night and Saturday, clogging roads, disrupting trains and air traffic and cutting off electricity briefly to 140,000 homes.
The Japan Central Meteorological Agency said the earthquake, which struck at 4:04 A.M. Sunday, measured 5.7 on the Richter scale and 5 on a scale of 1 to 7 that is used in Japan to measure damage caused by quakes. The agency said the quake's epicenter was deep under Tokyo Bay.
Throughout the city, residents were awakened when their homes shook, causing pictures, books and other objects to fly off shelves and tables. Statistics showed that it was the worst quake in six years, but many residents said it was one of the worst they had experienced in 30 years.
All areas of Japan are susceptible to earthquakes, and building codes require materials and construction techniques to minimize damage. Residents and schoolchildren also go through periodic drills, mindful of the earthquake disaster of 1923, in which 100,000 people died, mostly in fires.
Many homes and buildings are equipped with automatic devices that shut off the gas during an earthquake to avoid fires. The Fire Department reported Sunday that these devices had done their job throughout the city.
The Fire Department found that nearly a quarter of Tokyo residents sped to their front doors and opened them to provide a possible escape route, which is a routine precaution.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATES
For Work, Life and Academic Advancement - No Classes
Attendance Required
(213) 471-9399
FAX (213) 471-9456
Call or write for information or send detailed resume for Free Evaluation
Pacific Western University
500 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Dept. 23
Los Angeles, CA 90045

Cossiga Dissolves Italy's Parliament, Calls April Elections, 5 Months Early
The Associated Press
ROME — President Francesco Cossiga on Sunday dissolved the parliament five months early, setting April 5 as the date for new elections. He said Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's coalition would continue to govern until a new government could be formed.
Political observers have seen a crucial need for change to keep Italy competitive with the rest of the EC. Work on changes has languished because legislators have been concentrating on election plans.
Among problems facing the next parliament: curbing organized crime, changing the electoral system and streamlining the bureaucracy.

SAVE UP TO 50% FREE with a 12-month subscription
Lock in big savings when you subscribe to the IHT — plus 52 free issues. Mail your order today or call us toll-free: 05 437 437
ACT NOW! Rates go up April 1st.
Germany: 0130-84 8585.
Subscriptions Rates & Savings off IHT Newsletter Prices
Country/Currency 12 months 12 months 12 months 4 months
Annual by mail A \$60 50.00 45.00 30.00
Annual delivery A \$60 50.00 45.00 30.00
Belgium B 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Canada C 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Denmark D 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
France F 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Germany G 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Greece H 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Hong Kong I 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Italy J 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Japan K 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Lebanon L 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Malaysia M 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Mexico N 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
New Zealand O 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Norway P 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Philippines Q 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Singapore R 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
South Africa S 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Spain T 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Sweden U 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Switzerland V 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Taiwan W 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Thailand X 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
UK Y 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
USA Z 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Other Countries 120.00 100.00 90.00 60.00
Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-Godard, 92271 Neuilly Cedex, France.
This offer expires March 31, 1992, and is available to new subscribers only.
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post



Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Cooperation for Peace

Serious efforts were made at the Security Council summit to make the United Nations more assertive and efficient in preventing international conflicts and in making and keeping the peace.

Reforms to better prepare the Security Council as a force for peace are sometimes seen in Washington as a substitute for the kind of UN Charter revision that would make more room in the council for newer claimants to power.

Gathered at the Table

Peace in the Middle East, like Carl Sandburg's fog, walks on little cat feet. Everybody agrees that a necessary condition for peace is universal recognition of Israel's right to exist.

Post-Communist Media

Along with free markets and free elections, the countries of the former Soviet Union can now theoretically have free presses. Many have already made large and visible strides in this direction.

Other Comment

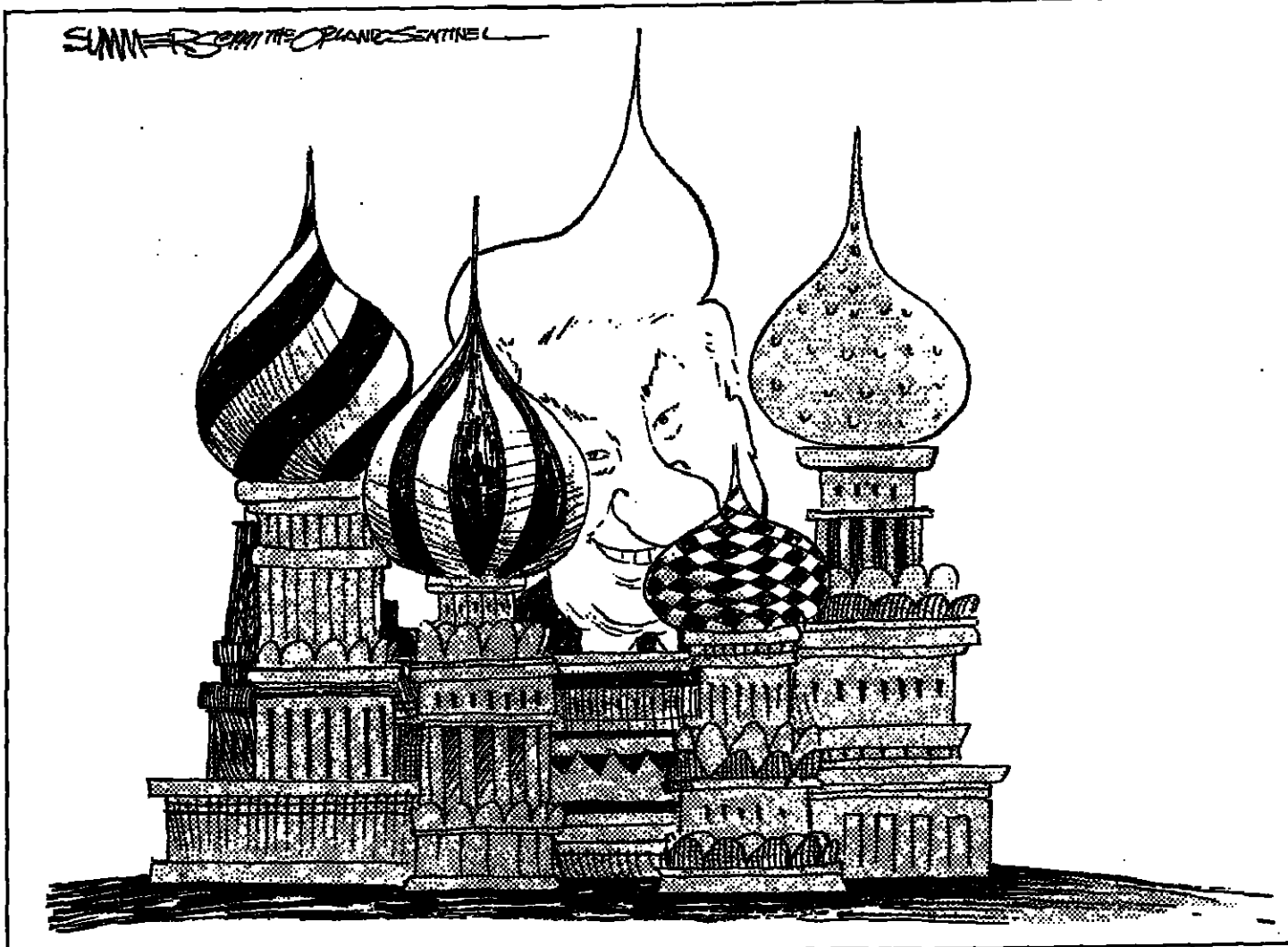
Yeltsin Makes an Impression
Not only the future of the people of Russia but also that of the entire planet largely depends on whether or not the reforms are successful.

change; they seem to prefer management reforms. But the pressures are growing. At the summit, for instance, Japan, which pays more in dues than Britain and France combined, gave notice that it expects a voice to match its contributions.

In his own summit speech, President George Bush bore down hard on the requirement for international cooperation to keep especially dangerous weapons out of hostile hands.

For Russia there is an evident public works purpose as well as a security and political purpose in marrying its desperate but expert high-technology military sector to the American defense establishment.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



Placating Li Peng Helps the Wrong Side in China

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Pictures do lie. The rehabilitation of China's Li Peng during a visit to Europe and America proves how thoroughly.

The burden is on those who granted him these benefits to show that they extracted real change in his positions in return.

the indelible image conveyed by a photograph of a lone Chinese man in a white shirt halting a column of four tanks.

One man against an army. The power of the people versus the power of the gun. There he stood, implausibly resolute in his thin white shirt, an unknown Chinese man facing down a lumbering column of tanks.

Except that the state was not halted. After killing at least hundreds of pro-democracy demonstrators on the

streets of Beijing, it bawled students, union activists and anyone else who dared speak up for freedom into jail, exile or silence.

Today we have no idea if that man in the white shirt is dead or alive. Nor do we know what happened to the tank commander who disobeyed orders and refused to crush him on the spot.

We do know 31 months later what has happened to Li Peng. While the man in the white shirt has disappeared, the Soviet-trained, Stalinist-minded apparition who prevailed over the unknown citizen in the white shirt is granted undeserved respectability by the powerful in the West.

Li Peng came to New York on Friday to meet President George Bush after stopping off in Switzerland to make a sales pitch to businessmen and officials gathered at the annual World Economic Forum.

Li Peng's propaganda machine will publicize these meetings at home as proof that the West does not care about democracy in China. What the

West cares about is profit for itself and control in Third World countries, as good Communists always said. By meeting with Li Peng, Mr. Bush shows the Marx-no-brothers, Groucho and Karl, both knew what they were talking about.

It is more complicated than that, of course. China exists and has to be dealt with. Mr. Bush and the businessmen argue, correctly, that it does no good to break diplomatic relations and to isolate China completely.

That is where the argument goes wrong. The choice is not complete isolation or complete acceptance. The choice is to use the contact with China that is necessary to extract meaningful concessions from rulers whose existence and control depend on being not reasonable, not humane, not amenable to reform.

But that is not being done. The genteel handling of Li Peng in New York and Davos shows that the Saddam Syndrome lives on. The same arguments were made to justify placating and defending Saddam Hussein as a potential force for moderation in the Middle East.

By lolling those who listened to him,

contact served Saddam's purposes, not America's. That is happening again in the case of China. Li Peng's regime has now lied repeatedly to the Bush administration, without paying any penalty.

The reality is that the Chinese Defense Ministry holds absolute power over the country's arms manufacture and export. The army ignores agreements made by the Foreign Ministry or even by Li Peng when they do not suit the army's purpose.

The economic explosion in China's coastal provinces is also beyond Li Peng's control. Double-digit growth rates in the south do not mean that the anti-reform forces now in control of Beijing have changed their ways.

The benefits to Li Peng of his Davos and New York outings are clear. The burden is on those who granted him these benefits to show that they dealt with him without illusions and extracted real change in his positions in return.

The world owes the man in the white shirt that much. Washington Post Writers Group.

Terrorists and Their Sponsors Should Be Punished

By Eric L. Chase

ROSELAND, New Jersey — The United Nations has served notice to Libya, Iran, Syria and other promoters of terror that the "hostage crisis" is over for good.

Specifically, it condemned the bombings of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988 and of UTA Flight 772 over Niger in 1989.

The resolution demanded that Libya, which is harboring men accused of killing 447 people aboard the two aircraft, immediately provide a "full and effective response" to requests by the United States and others "to cooperate fully in establishing responsibility for the terrorist acts."

Many Americans would prefer to simply put out of mind the years of terrorism, kidnapping, torture and murder now that the surviving U.S. hostages are home from Lebanon. Some of the freed captives themselves advise America to forgive and forget. Skeptics cite the practical difficulties in identifying and capturing terrorists roaming free in the countries that sponsor them.

Recent confirmation of Iran's pivotal role in the hostage releases will convince some that Western patience succeeded — if success is measured by the survival of the released hostages, and if the murders of William Buckley, the CIA station chief in Lebanon, and Lieutenant Colonel William Higgins of the marines are forgotten.

But law, morality, deterrence and world order demand relentless efforts to bring to justice the kidnappers and slayers of innocent people. The question is not one of vengeance; it is whether the civilized world will commit itself to make international thugs pay a steep price.

When terrorists are identified and located, the United Nations must be uncompromising in demanding their arrest. Countries that aid or protect them should suffer economic sanctions.

The United States should not rule out urging the use of United Nations-coordinated military force to remove the terrorists or punish sponsor countries — in the manner of the American air raid on Libya in 1986.

Suspected terrorists should be subject to arrest by any country and trial before state tribunals, preferably in the country whose interest was most affected by the crime. Even better would be a UN-sponsored international court, sitting in permanent session, to adjudicate terrorist cases.

After numerous World War II precedents (including the Martin Bormann trial before the Nuremberg tribunal), terrorists could be prosecuted in absentia. If convicted they would at least be trapped in the state granting them asylum.

The writer, a lawyer and colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, teaches the law of war at the Marine Corps Command and Staff College in Quantico, Virginia. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

America Should Hear More Truth and Less Bluster

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — In a speech intended first to win support for his domestic and especially economic leadership, an election-bound president was certain to underline his international credentials only briefly and not to tarry long on the difficulties that the United States still faces in the world.

He went on to inform "the American taxpayer" that this long-suffering hero had borne the brunt of the burden of defense for half a century and now deserved not only a hunk of the glory but a bit of a tax break as well.

Whether this is a good time for diverting scarce federal revenues to a tax break is a fair question. But what concerns me here is Mr. Bush's suggestion that some sort of definitive or terminal relief flows to the United States on account of the fact that in the Cold War and then in the Gulf War it successfully applied its great power. This is not so.

Many things would be much worse if these results had not come about. That is cause for great satisfaction. But many other things go poorly even though America prevailed. That is cause for something else — a more

mature understanding of the world. I wish Mr. Bush had faced up to this apparent inconsistency. It is a variant of the old taunt, "If you're so smart why aren't you rich?" Mr. Bush insists that the world now recognizes America as the sole preeminent power, that — the ultimate tribute — the world trusts it with power. Well, if we Americans are so triumphant and virtuous, why aren't we rich?

The neo-isolationist answer is: Because for half a century we have wasted our fortune, not to speak of our virtue, on undeserving and ungrateful foreigners. This objection is narrow; on other occasions, Mr. Bush has met it by drawing attention to the contributions that America's world engagement has made to American security and prosperity. Last Tuesday he correctly pointed out that a good and measured part of the American burden can now fairly be put down.

But there is a whole other set of answers to the basic question of why America's people are not better off. Of why their future is not brighter. Of why, aside from the limited circumstances in which military force must be brought to bear, America's capacity to influence international events is not what a triumphant nation would have reason to expect it to be.

These answers have something to

do, but finally not all that much, with heavy and allegedly distracting international involvement during the last 40 years. They have a great deal more to do with our capacity for seeing our problems clearly and organizing an effective response to them. But this is not a matter that George Bush, active in the highest political circles for the past 11 years, finds easy to address.

It is not that we have misused our treasure, although everyone, looking back, thinks we could have done it differently. It is that we have failed to run our society and economy in ways that would keep us competitive, that would keep our public international-minded, and that would give us the extra resources to do — Robert Gerald Livingston has pointed this out in Der Spiegel — as Germany has done in backing up its policies in the former Communist East.

This failure is what makes Mr. Bush's renewed pledge to "continue to lead in support of freedom everywhere" ring somewhat hollow. And it is not only a matter of resources. America, he declares, has a "special role." O.K., that is true enough in a rhetorical sense. But should America "lead in support of freedom everywhere"? No, it should lead, but in others it should lay back and let others lead. Figuring out a reasonably principled and consistent basis on which to make this distinction is what most foreign policy argument is about.

Yugoslavia is a relevant case. There, for better or worse, Mr. Bush chose not to lead but to let the Europeans take the lead. Subsequently, Europeans took policy to a place —

recognizing Croatia — where the United States has been reluctant to go. That is the risk. By hanging back you show a due modesty and deference, but you lose control and come under pressure to accept a result not of your own design.

This is a long way from the glories ("leader of the West, leader of the world") that President Bush evoked in his address. But it looks to me like a more typical instance of how the United States must now proceed.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: An Election Ploy

LONDON — Politicians in England are drawing up vast schemes for distributing pensions. A General Election is approaching and a new bid must be devised for popular support.

Mr. Chamberlain has a plan for giving everybody a pension at the age of 65, under conditions which don't seem very tempting. A man must pay down £5 at the age of 25 and go on paying £1 a year till he is 65 when he will be entitled to the magnificent sum of five shillings a week — not enough to keep him out of the workhouse.

1917: Neutrals Consult

PARIS — Germany's latest menace, the submarine blockade of Britain, France and Italy, is aimed as much at neutrals as at the combatants. Germany, unable to enforce her will by recognized naval methods, will sink the crews with neutral ships. In Spain, Holland and the Scandinavian Kingdoms the Ministers are consult-

How Long Can Israelis Dither?

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — The logic of J peace has never seemed more compelling in Israel than it does today. The country needs massive foreign investment to provide jobs for Soviet Jews who want to emigrate, and that investment will not come unless there is stability.

And there is a real chance for a deal with the Palestinians, an interim arrangement that would ease the decades-old conflict. Having missed so many opportunities in the past, the Palestinians are now eager to negotiate.

These factors are having an effect. One feels a certain dynamic for peace in Israel: a sense of possibility.

But hope is shadowed by menacing realities. First among them, I think, is the fact that Israel today is a more bitterly divided society than it has ever been.

The defining issue is Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. The government has been expanding them at a breathtaking pace. It tries to keep the figures hidden, but Peace Now has reported that the settlement drive cost \$1 billion in the last year and increased the number of homes by 65 percent.

In the new budget more than half the funds for housing are to build in the occupied territories.

To see the brand new settlements is to understand why they menace the peace process. They are not modest pioneer outposts. They are like one Co-op City after another, sprouting across the landscape.

The Palestinian peace delegation will not be able to keep negotiating if its people come to see the talks as a cover for the continued gobbling up of their land. As Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, said to me: "The notion that a peace process can go on for the next five years while Israel keeps building settlements is absurd."

How, then, can Israel square the accelerated settlement drive with the aim of peace? The answer is that those pushing the drive do not square it. They think that settling the entire Land of Israel is more important than peace — is worth living in a state of perpetual conflict.

What is the settlers' scenario for the Palestinians? Some want to expel them. Others think that over another 50 years, harassed and destitute, they will decide to leave.

Those views are strongly held, not just by the settlers but by perhaps 20 percent of the Israeli public. And they have support in the government. Ariel Sharon, the housing minister, is the author of the current settlement campaign.

Mr. Sharon was also behind the most extreme recent example of settlement tactics. His ministry financed the move by zealots to grab homes in Silwan, an Arab neighborhood of Jerusalem. One purpose may have been to provoke the Palestinians into quitting the peace talks.

The Silwan episode was a striking symbol of the divided society. The settlers expelled Palestinians from their homes in the middle of the night, putting them out on the street and then dancing in celebration.

Clinton Bailey, an Israeli expert on Bedouin life who has been skeptical of Palestinian political claims, saw the scene on television and wrote in anguish that "the humane Judaism of our fathers" seemed to be fast becoming "arrogance and oppression." He asked:

"Are we in such an orgy of self-assertion that, under the umbrella of our power and rule, we can take anything we want from an Arab? ... Where is 'Deal justly with the stranger in thy gates'?"

The divided society poses extremely difficult questions for the United States, as on the loan guarantee urgently sought by Israel. I have thought that a pragmatic American answer would be: Give the guarantees but deduct Israeli spending in the occupied territories. But members of the government have now said that they would view such a formula as American acquiescence in the settlement drive, and the Palestinians surely would also.

But it is Israel that really faces the consequences. How can a society so divided find the political will to achieve the peace for which most of its people have longed?

Lova Eliav, a longtime advocate of peace with the Palestinians, said: "The settlers are the Crusaders, the Teutonic Order. Somewhere along the road we're going to have to say to them, contra the Book of Ruth, 'Your God is not our God, your country is not our country.'"

The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor
WALTER WELLS, News Editor
SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR
and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor
REVUE BONNY, Deputy Publisher
RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher
JUANITA L. CASPARO, Advertising Sales Director
ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 611595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

مكتبة الأمل



Recent arrivals heading toward shelter at a Haitian refugee camp at the U.S. facility in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

U.S. Resumes Repatriation of Haitians

GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE, Cuba—The U.S. Coast Guard shipped home 250 Haitian refugees Sunday and military officials said the 10,000 exiles remaining in a makeshift tent city would be deported as soon as possible.

It was the second group of Haitians sent home since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled Friday that the Bush administration could resume the forced deportation. The first shipment of about 150 left Saturday.

More than 14,000 Haitians fled the Caribbean nation after a Sept. 30 military coup deposed Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's first democratically elected president.

The United States says that the Haitians

are fleeing poverty, not political repression.

The State Department said that 5,500 of the Haitians who have been found ineligible for asylum would be sent home first. Asylum requests by most of the others remain to be decided.

The Red Cross will handle the influx of refugees into the Haitian capital, Commandant Randy Beardsworth of the Coast Guard said the 185-mile (300-kilometer) trip would be stretched over two days to avoid overtaxing the facilities in Port-au-Prince.

Brigadier General George Walls of the Marine Corps, who is in charge of the camp, said that before the deportations on Sunday there were 10,921 Haitians at the facility. About 2,000 have been granted political asy-

lum and are awaiting word from the Immigration and Naturalization Service about when they can enter the United States.

The repatriations resumed after a month of delays caused by repeated injunctions against the forced return of those who had been picked up at sea. The Bush administration sought an emergency order from the Supreme Court to lift a ban imposed by a U.S. district court judge in Miami.

Without comment, the high court voted, 6 to 3, late Friday to lift the stay.

The Supreme Court's action permitted the government to begin the deportations, but the court did not decide the repatriation issue on its merits. If it is appealed to the high court, it will not be decided before next year.

(AP, NYT)

Book Cites Secret Deals With Abu Nidal

By David Ignatius
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—A new book about the Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal says that France and Saudi Arabia have struck secret deals with him in hopes of averting an attack and that Israel may have covertly manipulated his 18-year war against Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction in the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Abu Nidal: A Gun for Hire," written by a British journalist, Patrick Seale, is the most detailed study ever published about the man regarded by many U.S. analysts as the world's leading terrorist. A State Department study in November blamed the Abu Nidal organization, formally known as the Fatah Revolutionary Council, for more than 100 terrorist attacks since 1974 that have resulted in the deaths of more than 280 people.

Mr. Seale's account is based largely on interviews with members of Abu Nidal's organization who defected to Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fatah group in the late 1980s.

France agreed in 1984 or 1985 to maintain a secret channel of communication with Abu Nidal, according to Mr. Seale.

"In addition, the French authorities gave occasional visas to Abu Nidal's members; allowed him to set up commercial ventures; treated some of his patients in French hospitals; gave him a gift of ambulances and Peugeot cars in Lebanon; and awarded scholarships to three or four of his members for study in France," Mr. Seale wrote.

In return, Abu Nidal pledged that he would not bring arms into France, mount attacks on targets in France or use French territory as a springboard for operations elsewhere," according to Mr. Seale. He said his sources were former senior members of Abu Nidal's group who were involved in the negotiations.

Belgium, too, had dealings with

Abu Nidal in its effort to free eight hostages who were seized in 1986 aboard the yacht *Silco*. To gain their release, Belgium freed an Abu Nidal terrorist from prison and agreed to pay \$6.6 million "disguised as aid for needy Palestinians," according to Mr. Seale. But because of the political scandal that developed in Belgium when some of these contacts were revealed last year, Mr. Seale said the money may never have been paid.

The most controversial aspect of Mr. Seale's book is likely to be his discussion of Israel's stance toward Abu Nidal. The author argues that Israel was a beneficiary of Abu Nidal's campaign to assassinate "moderates" in El Fatah during the late 1970s and 1980s.

The Abu Nidal hit list included Said Hammami, the PLO representative in London; Ali Yassin, the Fatah representative in Kuwait; Izz Din Qalqa, the PLO representative in Paris; Naim Khudr, the PLO representative in Brussels; Issam Sartawi, a leading PLO advocate of negotiations with Israel; and Salah Khalaf, better known as Abu Iyad, who was for many years Mr. Arafat's deputy.

Mr. Seale argues not simply that Israel benefited from such attacks, but that through high-level penetration of the Abu Nidal organization, it may have influenced the selection of targets. He quotes Abu Iyad, who told him before he was murdered by an Abu Nidal operative in January 1991, "Every Palestinian who works in intelligence is convinced that Israel has a big hand in Abu Nidal's affairs."

Mr. Seale offers little hard evidence to support Abu Iyad's suspicion. The closest he comes is the killing in June 1981 of Mr. Khudr, the PLO representative in Brussels. He notes that a former Mossad agent, Victor Ostrovsky, wrote in his 1990 book "By Way of Deception" that when Mr. Khudr was shot, "the Mossad had struck." Yet Mr. Seale says that sources inside Abu Nidal's organization told him that Mr. Khudr's killer was a member of the group named Adnan Rashid.

One major problem with Mr. Seale's argument is that in addition to killing other Palestinians, the Abu Nidal organization has mounted bloody attacks against Jews. These attacks include the December 1985 assaults on El Al ticket counters in airports in Rome and Vienna, in which 18 people died and at least 110 were wounded, and the September 1986 attack on the New Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, in which 21 Jewish worshippers were killed.

Despite these brutal attacks against Jews, he argues, "Abu Nidal has very largely been left alone." The only Israeli raid on his large "cadre school" near Sidou, in Lebanon, was a 1988 precision bomb that hit one tent, Mr. Seale says.

The author of a well-regarded 1988 biography of President Hafez Assad of Syria, Mr. Seale appears to have had unusual access to Arab intelligence officials in preparing his study of Abu Nidal. His book is sharply critical of Israel in several passages, and Israeli readers are likely to question whether his account is objective.

U.S. anti-terrorism officials, asked to comment on Mr. Seale's allegations, said Israeli intelligence may well have penetrated Abu Nidal's group, but not at a level that would have allowed them to manipulate the organization.

FORCE: French and Americans Head for Clash at UN

(Continued from page 1)

During the Cold War, the United States, Britain and France left day-to-day management of peacekeeping forces in the hands of a senior UN official, who was always British, arguing that this ensured that they were run in ways broadly compatible with their interests.

Activating the Military Staff Committee, these countries argued then, risked letting the Soviet Union and China interfere directly in the management of such operations. Such fears seem less well grounded today.

Mr. Mitterrand said his proposal applied to peacekeeping operations, making no mention of Security Council-endorsed enforcement measures such as the Gulf War.

But many officials believe that once the Military Staff Committee is operating, it will become harder for the United States to win Security Council endorsement for another military operation under its national command and without any UN oversight.

Even if the United States provided the bulk of the forces and named the commanding officer, many officials say, the Security Council would insist that the operation be conducted under the UN flag, which would allow the council to decide such questions as when to start or break off hostilities.

development of global missile defense, nuclear proliferation and resues in space.

At a news conference during which they announced summit meetings in Washington and Moscow later this year, Mr. Bush said the three hours of talks marked "the dawn of a new era" in which the United States and Russia were launching a "new relationship."

It was, Mr. Bush said, a relationship "based on trust, based on a commitment to economic and political freedom."

Mr. Yeltsin said: "There has been written and drawn a new line and crossed out all of the things that have been associated with the Cold War."

"From now on," he added, "we do not consider ourselves to be potential enemies."

Mr. Bush said only the broad concepts of some of Mr. Yeltsin's proposals were discussed.

No agreements were reached, but Mr. Bush said that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, who is scheduled to go to Moscow on Feb. 14, would take with him specific U.S. proposals on arms reductions and global defense.

At the session on Saturday, Mr. Yeltsin brought up both of his newest arms proposals—that each nation reduce its nuclear warheads to a level of about 2,500 and that the two nations work together on a global shield against nuclear attack, perhaps with other nations that possess nuclear arms.

Mr. Yeltsin's main achievement during his U.S. visit seemed to be obtaining a pledge from congressional leaders to pursue immediate new shipments of food and medicine to Russia.

SUMMIT: Cheney Cool to Yeltsin's Call for a Warhead Ceiling of 2,500

(Continued from page 1)

destabilizing because they offer an inviting target for a preemptive strike.

"Whether it's our number of roughly 4,500 or his number of 2,500, you can't get there without taking down the MIRVs," Mr. Cheney said.

He acknowledged as a "major breakthrough" Mr. Yeltsin's proposal last week to join with the United States in developing a global missile defense shield. But he refused to indicate whether the White House would accept the offer.

Pledge of Partnership
Ann Devroy and R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Yeltsin met at Camp David to pledge a new partnership and chart a series of potential joint efforts in areas such as

development of global missile defense, nuclear proliferation and resues in space.

At a news conference during which they announced summit meetings in Washington and Moscow later this year, Mr. Bush said the three hours of talks marked "the dawn of a new era" in which the United States and Russia were launching a "new relationship."

It was, Mr. Bush said, a relationship "based on trust, based on a commitment to economic and political freedom."

Mr. Yeltsin said: "There has been written and drawn a new line and crossed out all of the things that have been associated with the Cold War."

"From now on," he added, "we do not consider ourselves to be potential enemies."

Mr. Bush said only the broad concepts of some of Mr. Yeltsin's proposals were discussed.

No agreements were reached, but Mr. Bush said that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, who is scheduled to go to Moscow on Feb. 14, would take with him specific U.S. proposals on arms reductions and global defense.

At the session on Saturday, Mr. Yeltsin brought up both of his newest arms proposals—that each nation reduce its nuclear warheads to a level of about 2,500 and that the two nations work together on a global shield against nuclear attack, perhaps with other nations that possess nuclear arms.

Mr. Yeltsin's main achievement during his U.S. visit seemed to be obtaining a pledge from congressional leaders to pursue immediate new shipments of food and medicine to Russia.

MEMORIES: U.S. Is Living Without the Enemy, and Without Focus

(Continued from page 1)

How, then, can the United States avoid a more accelerated settlement of some of these issues? The answer, they think, lies in the United States' foreign policy. The United States must be able to keep its eyes on the prize. The prize is peace. It is not a distant goal. It is a goal that must be pursued with the same determination and focus that the United States brought to bear on the Vietnam War.

What is the prize? The prize is peace. It is not a distant goal. It is a goal that must be pursued with the same determination and focus that the United States brought to bear on the Vietnam War.

What is the prize? The prize is peace. It is not a distant goal. It is a goal that must be pursued with the same determination and focus that the United States brought to bear on the Vietnam War.

changes may lie ahead. Politicians, intelligence officials, foreign policy experts, military analysts and military-industry scientists and engineers all say they realize that the major force that has directed them these last few decades no longer exists. But few have clear ideas of what their new missions should be.

For most Americans, it will be difficult to forget the Cold War's pervasive influence on entertainment and culture. Cold War themes were the subject of uncounted novels, pop songs, art work and more. Many of the most indelible images came from films.

Among them was the scene from "Dr. Strangelove," the 1963 black comedy showing Slim Pickens waving his cowboy hat, shouting "Yahoo, Yahoo!" as he rode the hydrogen bomb down toward its target, a missile field in Russia.

Cold War images permeated films until the end. In "Rocky IV," released in 1985, Sylvester Stallone battled a superhuman-seeming, steroid-grown Soviet boxer who warned him: "I will break you." Moments later, he fell bleeding to the floor, another stunned victim of underdog American might.

But already, film images are changing, too, demonstrating that the United States is not entrapped by Cold War stereotypes, no matter how memorable.

In "Star Trek VI," the Klingon empire is in collapse, and its chancellor, not coincidentally named Gorkon, wants to make peace, meaning "an end to almost 70 years of unremitting hostility that the Klingon empire can no longer afford," as the character Spock observes.

The Cold War gave birth to a government culture of secrecy and clandestine activity that had never existed before to any great degree, except in wartime.

Before the Cold War, the United States did not even have a formal system for classifying documents, though some agencies did keep secrets. Today, however, government officials classify almost 7 million documents a year—so many that Washington has an agency to coordinate policy for keeping secrets.

But with the Cold War's end, some people are asking whether all this secrecy is still needed. In July, the Federation of American Scientists began publishing the Secrecy and Government Bulletin, declaring in its first edition that "in the Cold War era, secrecy driven by fear and the politics of superpower rivalry became deeply imbedded in national affairs and led to serious political, moral, financial, and environmental abuses."

"The end of the Cold War provides an unsurpassed opportunity to rectify this problem," it added.

Allen Barrow said that when he was teaching high school seniors in suburban Washington in the 1980s and '90s, "everybody expected Soviet missiles. At times there was a lot of fear."

The school system helped feed that fear. Like thousands of teachers across the country, Mr. Barrow showed his students films about the enemy. He said he particularly remembered one, "called 'Against the Wall.' I think, in black and white, about the purges of Stalin, the millions of people executed."

Mr. Barrow believes the Cold War was a boon to education, in some ways, because it made his students "more aware that things that go on way over there are going to affect us here." He and others also noted that it gave an unquestioned boost to certain subject areas, such as science and engineering, particularly after the Soviet Union launched Sputnik in 1957, the first man-made satellite.

But other educators point to darker effects as well.

As the "rhetoric of the Cold War—good guys and bad guys," filtered into the class room, said Theodore Sizer, a professor of education at Brown University, "study of Japan or Asia was limited," while academic attention was lavished on the Soviet Union. For that, he said, the United States is now paying a price.

The United States ended World War II the globe's unquestioned leader, the only nation to enter the postwar era in full industrial capacity and in possession of nuclear weapons. As a result, from 1945 into the late 1950s, "we were enor-

Thanks A Million

Thanks to the dedication of our 38,000 employees worldwide, Merck is starting its second century with recognition as "America's Most Admired Corporation."

This is the sixth consecutive year Merck has received this honor in the annual FORTUNE magazine survey of 8,000 business leaders and financial analysts.

As a tribute to all Merck employees for this remarkable accomplishment, we are making a \$1,000,000 contribution to the employees' behalf to The Children's Health Fund. The Fund currently provides comprehensive primary care to medically underserved and indigent children in five states in the United States.

Our grant will be used to buy, equip and help support another mobile pediatric clinic which will deliver primary health care to poor children in a major metropolitan area in the U.S. This gift will also enable The Children's Health Fund to expand internationally for the first time with a pilot project in Russia.

As we begin the new year, Merck will continue to be guided by the values and visions that have built our corporate reputation: sustained innovation, a global perspective and service to the health needs of people everywhere.

And we will continue to be grateful for the extraordinary contribution made by the people of Merck.

MERCK SHARP & DOHME

A unit of Merck & Co. Inc., Rahway, New Jersey 07065 U.S.A.

LIBYA: Gadhafi Asks Compromise on UN Demand for Bombing Suspects

(Continued from page 1)

compromise. "Anything they accuse us of, we will investigate," he said, adding, "Eventually, it will be discovered that Libya is an innocent victim."

The UN resolution called on Libya to "provide a full and effective response" to U.S. and British demands for surrender of the two Libyans accused of planting the bomb that destroyed the airliner, killing all 259 people aboard and 11 on the ground. It also called for Tripoli's cooperation in the investigation of the 1989 bombing of a French airliner in Africa, for which four other Libyans have been charged in France.

Although the resolution did not contain the word "extradition," this is in effect what is being demanded.

Contending that the resolution did not state that the Libyans should be delivered to the United States or Britain, Colonel Gadhafi said he had asked the two countries to present their evidence to a Libyan judge ordered to investigate the accusations.

"It was they who did not respond positively," he said. "If they don't trust our judicial system, we don't trust theirs. In such a case, we can bring neutral judges. Let them accept that. The ball is in their court."

Despite historical lack of judicial independence under Colonel Gadhafi's revolutionary government, he held open the possibility that the judge could decide on his own to surrender the two men.

"If the law allows the judge to hand them over, he will do it and if the law does not allow him to do that, then no one should force him to violate the law," he said, adding, "The Libyan state with regard to this matter will be neutral."

"Libya will not have mercy on terrorists on the one hand," he added. "But on the other hand, we are sure of the innocence of these accused people."

Asked if he thought that the Syrian government had a role in the explosion, as Israeli officials allege, Colonel Gadhafi replied, "I don't

know who's the one responsible, but what I know is that Syria is not involved in terrorism, and the same for Iran—as states."

In an apparent insinuation that a Palestinian group was responsible for the bombing, the Libyan leader went on to say, "As far as the Palestinians are concerned, there is mutual violence between them and the Israelis everywhere in the world."

When pressed, he said he had "no information" that Palestinians were responsible for the bombing.

Colonel Gadhafi confirmed that his government had sent messages, requesting a dialogue, to the United States through Belgium's ambassador in Tripoli. He said that

HABASH: Mitterrand Is Assailed Over Arab's Visit

(Continued from page 1)

country in which covert actions are beyond the control of the authorities.

Another question is who disclosed Mr. Habash's trip to news organizations.

France, in its effort to cultivate special relations with Arab countries, has provided medical treatment and other courtesies to Middle East radicals, including Tripoli, on many occasions. But reports of these incidents were al-

ways denied, and a veneer of official secrecy was maintained.

The leak this time shows the monumental misjudgment in Paris about Habash's notoriety and also maybe the feeling that the Mitterrand era is changing," a Western diplomat said Sunday.

Unclear, too, is whether Mr. Habash was seriously ill.

Both French and PLO officials maintained Sunday that Mr. Habash arrived in France and left it a very sick man.

That diagnosis was the basis of the French authorities' decision to waive any interrogation of Mr. Habash. Once he was pronounced too sick to question, he was allowed to leave Paris, on an Algerian jet.

Palestinian officials said that comments by Mr. Habash's wife, who indicated that he was in good health, were intended to show the Arab world that France had not endangered Mr. Habash's health by appearing to renege on the guarantee of safe-conduct.

How Long Can Israel Dither?
By Anthony Lewis
JERUSALEM—The peace process in Israel has never been more in jeopardy than today. The country needs a major investment to provide a sense of direction and to ensure that investment will be used in a way that is stable and secure. And there is a real danger that the peace process will be abandoned. The government has tried to keep the peace process alive, but it has failed. The peace process is now in a state of limbo. The government has no clear plan for the future. The peace process is now in a state of limbo. The government has no clear plan for the future. The peace process is now in a state of limbo. The government has no clear plan for the future.

EUROBONDS

Scanning Murky Outlook For the Dollar and Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Financial markets are in a quandary. Despite a broad consensus that the dollar is headed higher and European interest rates lower, there is now a sudden fright that before that happens the U.S. currency may first fall and Continental rates may yet rise.

There is a going to be a very big move in the dollar, says Andrej Drobny, currency analyst at Bankers Trust. "But what I'm not confident about is which way it's going to break out."

The clue for the next move in both the currency and the domestic and international dollar bond markets is likely to emerge Friday, when Washington announces employment data for January.

Although Alan Greenspan, seeking reconfirmation as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress last week that the credit easing already in the pipeline should be enough to get the economy moving, analysts consider that a particularly weak jobs number could prompt the Fed to cut rates again.

The dollar bond markets appeared to take Mr. Greenspan at his word, and prices sagged, pushing up yields on the view that the easing is finished and that rates can only move higher.

The jitteriness in this week's announcement of the government's quarterly refunding requirements. After last month's very heavy level of new issue activity in the corporate sector, there is some concern how the market will respond to the Treasury's call for cash.

But Philip Braverman, chief economist at Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank's DKB Securities Corp., warned that the Fed and the bond markets are badly misinterpreting the state of the economy.

"There is virtually nothing but the recession's comparatively ancient age to suggest recovery," he said.

The same experts "who did not see the recession coming, or recognize we were in it when it had begun, and then claimed it was over with the end of the Gulf war now see recovery again. They were wrong before, and they are wrong again," Mr. Braverman asserted.

COMPLAINING that the Fed is manned either by monetary economists, who are misguided by the growth in the money supply, or business economists, who are misguided by the absence of any substantial increases in manufacturing inventories, Mr. Braverman said there was no one on the board who understood credit deflation — the effects of the buildup of corporate and personal debt levels over the past decade and the continuing credit crunch from banks unwilling to lend.

"Not since the Depression of the 1930s," he said, "has there been such a pronounced vulnerability to excessive debt, a decline in credit quality, a credit crunch, high real interest rates, a cutback in defense spending, major restructuring, permanent layoffs, soaring bankruptcies, and pronounced business, consumer and financial institution caution — all taking place at the same time."

Noting that in past recessions the Fed has typically cut the cost of overnight money — the federal funds rate, which serves as the basis from which other market rates are scaled up — to below the level of inflation, Mr. Braverman said the Fed would "have no choice" but to substantially reduce over the course of this year its target rate for fed funds, currently at 4 percent, to possibly as low as 2.75 percent. He estimated inflation was currently running at a 3 percent annual rate.

With the yield on U.S. bonds historically trending between 2.5 and 3 percentage points over the inflation rate, Mr. Braverman forecasts that by year-end the yield on the government's 30-year debt could be down to below 6 percent. The bond ended trading last week at a yield of 7.76 percent.

As for the dollar, Mr. Braverman expects substantial weakness and a new low against the yen by mid-year and then a recovery taking the dollar to 125 yen and 1.70 Deutsche marks by year-end. The dollar ended last week at 125.80 yen and 1.6115 DM.

Meanwhile, the outlook in Europe is about as muddly, with the German steel industry bracing for a strike expected to be announced this week. Bankers in Frankfurt see little chance for the mark to make any headway against the dollar in such circumstances, particularly as the currency market is rife with rumors of an impending coup in the former Soviet Union.

On the other hand, bankers added, foreign money continues to pour into the mark bond market on the expectation that as soon as the strike is settled the Bundesbank will begin relaxing its tight credit policy.

Deutsche Bank's economist, Norbert Walter, said he did not expect a massive strike. "The unions are intelligent, they don't

See BONDS, Page 9

Riyadh Bank Stock Soars Above Its Issue Price

MANAMA, Bahrain — The stock of Riyadh Bank has risen 58 percent above the issue price since its oversubscribed offer of new shares closed, giving Saudi investors the chance for windfall profits, traders and economists in Saudi Arabia said Sunday.

One dealer said Riyadh Bank's shares were now trading unofficially at 750 riyals (\$200). The shares were priced at 475 riyals each. Bankers in the kingdom said the issue, which closed Friday, was oversubscribed more than twofold. They said nearly 648,000 Saudi investors requested shares worth around 9 billion riyals (\$2.1 billion). There were no official figures from the bank.

Riyadh Bank offered 8 million shares worth 3.8 billion riyals in the two-week subscription in January. The offer, the biggest in Saudi history and the first in the market this year, was intended to increase the bank's paid-in capital tenfold, to 2 billion riyals.

Riyadh Bank, the second-biggest bank in Saudi Arabia, also plans to grant current shareholders five new shares free of charge for each share they now hold.

The cost would be covered by transferring 1 billion riyals from reserves to capital. Established in 1957, the Riyadh-based bank has assets of about 44 billion riyals.

Cash-rich Saudi investors have been scrambling for shares since the end of the Gulf crisis last February, signaling a return of confidence to the Saudi market.

Swiss Leader Gloomy on EC-EFTA Pact

DAVOS, Switzerland — The president of the Swiss Federal Council, René Felber, expressed pessimism on Sunday about the chances of the European Community and the European Free Trade Association to create the world's biggest single market.

Negotiations to set up the European Economic Area have run into problems over the question of whose courts will have jurisdiction once an accord is reached. It appeared last week, however, that the two trade blocs were close to a compromise.

But after informal talks on Saturday with Frans Andriessen, the vice president of the EC's executive Commission, Mr. Felber, head of

the Swiss confederation and government, said: "You can never say there's no room for maneuver. However, it's pretty narrow."

Asked if he considered the chances of a solution "fairly bad," he replied: "Fairly bad, exactly."

Mr. Felber, who is also the Swiss foreign minister, is known to support moves to create the European Economic Area, which would give Switzerland and the six other EFTA nations access to the EC single market due to come into effect by the end of this year.

EC foreign ministers are to meet on Monday in Brussels to clear the way for a deal after objections from the EC Court that part of the

planned EEA pact contravenes Community law.

The court, the Community's highest legal authority, said in December that plans for a special EC-EFTA court to oversee application of law in the European Economic Area was unacceptable as it might prejudice the EC legal system.

Mr. Andriessen, in Davos for the World Economic Forum, a meeting of leading politicians and businessmen, said: "There is still no solution at this moment."

Separately, in Helsinki, Prime Minister Esko Aho said Finland should apply in March to join the EC if the government can agree on the terms.

It was the first time the prime

minister had so clearly stated his position in a debate that has split the country.

Mr. Aho said he believed agreement was possible within the four-party center-right coalition. He said the application should be submitted in March if it was to be considered along with those of Sweden and Austria, also members of EFTA.

Finland's chief concerns over membership are security and the effect on its policy of neutrality along with the consequences for agriculture. Finland's farmers get massive state help, in part to compensate for the harsh climate.

Mr. Aho's Center Party, which draws much of its support from farmers, is divided over the issue.

Kuwait, Iran Talk Barter

Proposed Deal: Diesel for Crude

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — Kuwait is negotiating to supply Iran with diesel fuel and kerosene in exchange for crude oil needed at Kuwait-owned refineries in Europe, an official of Kuwait Petroleum Corp. said on Sunday.

A deal has been agreed "in principle" but details have to be arranged, said Kamel Harami, Kuwait Petroleum's commercial supply manager.

At home, Kuwait is refining 220,000 barrels of oil a day, down from 750,000 barrels before the seven-month Iraqi occupation. The emirate is producing 600,000 barrels of crude oil a day. Before the war, it pumped 2 million.

Kuwait is exporting around 120,000 barrels a day of products, mainly diesel and kerosene. Its refineries in Italy, Denmark and the Netherlands process about 250,000 barrels a day, half their capacity, for Kuwait's Q8 service station chain.

Iran's refining capacity declined sharply because of the destruction of the Abadan refinery by Iraq in their 1980-88 war. The complex has been only partly rebuilt, and Iran needs refined products for heating and powering factories.

Meantime, African oil producing countries have backed recent production cuts by OPEC nations. The announcement, two weeks before OPEC meets in Geneva to discuss strategies to counter the weak market, was made by oil ministers from the 11-nation African Petroleum Producers Association meeting in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

The African group pledged support to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for an "early attainment" of the reference price of \$21 a barrel.

Oil prices have plunged \$5, to less than \$19 a barrel, since October. Several producers have responded by cutting oil production up to 100,000 barrels a day.

Analysts see the cuts as minor, as OPEC pumps 24 million barrels a day. Saudi Arabia alone produces 8.5 million barrels a day. The African producers account for 6 million barrels per day. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Gadfly's Blunt Message Is Crystal Clear

By Alison Leigh Cowan

New York Times Service

NAPA, California — Corporate chief executives who met last month at Northwestern University became nearly apologetic when Graef S. Crystal came down on them on a subject they had heard much about since President George Bush's trip to Japan. Yes, he told them, American executives are overpaid — highly overpaid.

Mr. Crystal has been delivering that message with evangelistic fervor for several years, though frequently with the impact of a peppy mosquito.

But suddenly he is being courted by the news media and widely listened to by politicians, reformers, the public — and even chief executive officers — thanks mostly to the furor over Mr. Bush's trip to Japan, where Japanese managers told their American guests they were overpaid and underworked.

Seeking trade concessions, Mr. Bush was joined by a retinue of American corporate chiefs whose average compensation last year, in the midst of a protracted recession, was \$3.4 million each, six times the average for their Japanese counterparts.

Mr. Crystal has seized his media moment, and many corporate heads are furious with him.

Ask him, for instance, what he thinks of the compensation of Anthony J.F. O'Reilly, chairman of H.J. Heinz Co. (\$3.6 million in 1990 salary and bonus, plus \$71.5 million from stock options granted in prior years), and he wails: "If they gave him one more dime, the 60th floor of the building would collapse."

What about William A. Anders, chairman of General Dynamics Corp. (about \$9.4 million in 1991)? "The CEO of General Dynamics must be the laziest man in the world," he chucked. "Look at all the incentive plans they have to give him to go to work in the morning."

Well, how about Linda J. Wachner, head of Warnaco Inc. (\$21.4 million in 1990)? "It'd be churlish to become outraged by Wachner's excess, now that she's the only overpaid woman in America," he said.

Her answer? "Whatever happened to the spirit of Horatio Alger?" she asked. "Isn't the hope of every red-blooded boy and girl that they can grow up and run something? I grew up and was able to take over the company I worked for 20 years ago. What's wrong with that?"

Nor do other executives take Mr. Crystal's remarks lying down. At Northwestern's School of Business in Evanston, Illinois, where they

met, one of them accused Mr. Crystal of slander and later snubbed his wife, Sue, when she tried to engage him in small talk. Mr. Crystal became furious in his own right. "From now on," he declared, "no more Mr. Nice Guy."

Nice guy? To the executives who have been dodging Mr. Crystal's blistering barbs, the idea that he could be even more of a gadfly than he already is must have been frightening.

"I'm a rebel with a cause," said Mr. Crystal, who teaches an executive compensation course at the University of California in Berkeley known informally as Greed 259A.

But the price of his convictions about executive compensation has been steep for him. His annual income has plunged from \$850,000 or so in his consulting days to about \$120,000.

Had it not been for some unwise investments in tax shelters and real estate, plus alimony payments, he might have saved more of the money he made in the good years to live on now.

Mr. Crystal, 57, began developing his expertise as a compensation analyst at RCA Corp. in 1959. He spent the next 28 years alternating

See GADFLY, Page 9

Poland Arrests Banker Wanted for American Tax Fraud

WARSAW — Polish authorities have arrested the American founder of a Polish bank after the United States demanded his extradition, the PAP news agency said Saturday.

David Bogatin, 46, founder and chief shareholder of the First Commercial Bank in Lublin, was formally arrested in the eastern city on Saturday after being detained in Warsaw by Polish security agents on Friday.

A Lublin prosecutor was quoted by PAP as saying that Mr. Bogatin fainted when the arrest decision was read to him, and he was taken to a hospital.

The arrest was requested by the U.S. Department of Justice on the basis of the extradition treaty between the two countries, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Bogatin's bank, which is just 10 months old, suffered a run of withdrawals last week when a Polish newspaper reported that the Russian émigré was wanted for tax fraud in New York. New York State officials later confirmed this.

The newspaper, Gazeta Wyborcza, said Mr. Bogatin's six bodyguards would not let agents of Poland's State Protection Agency approach his car when they tried to detain him in Warsaw on Friday.

The acting president of Poland's central bank, Andrzej Topinski, said last week it made a mistake in failing to check Mr. Bogatin's credentials when granting his bank a license.

The newspaper, Gazeta Wyborcza, said Mr. Bogatin's six bodyguards would not let agents of Poland's State Protection Agency approach his car when they tried to detain him in Warsaw on Friday.

The acting president of Poland's central bank, Andrzej Topinski, said last week it made a mistake in failing to check Mr. Bogatin's credentials when granting his bank a license.

The acting president of Poland's central bank, Andrzej Topinski, said last week it made a mistake in failing to check Mr. Bogatin's credentials when granting his bank a license.

The acting president of Poland's central bank, Andrzej Topinski, said last week it made a mistake in failing to check Mr. Bogatin's credentials when granting his bank a license.

Indian Court Threatens Union Carbide Property

BHOPAL, India — An Indian court on Saturday threatened to take over Union Carbide Corp. property unless the former chairman and two other executives of the U.S.-based chemical company appear to face criminal charges in connection with the 1984 gas disaster.

Gulab Sharma, chief magistrate in Bhopal, declared Union Carbide and its Hong Kong subsidiary, Union Carbide Eastern, absconders from justice. He ordered the three executives to appear in court on March 27 to face charges of culpable homicide and maiming and causing injury. Mr. Sharma said if they did not appear, he would order Union Carbide property in India and abroad to be attached. One of the three is Warren Anderson, former Union Carbide chairman.

More than 3,800 people have died in Bhopal since Dec. 3, 1984, when methyl isocyanate gas escaped from a Carbide factory. India's Supreme Court in November paved the way for the criminal action when it upheld a \$470 million settlement between the government and Carbide, but overturned part of the deal that gave the company and executives immunity.

providing more information in Japanese, along with green-tea-bags, slippers and yukata — the light kimono used in Japan as pyjamas — and a selection of Japanese food.

Meanwhile, Yasuo Karatsu, the Japan Tourist Board's director for Europe, says the board tells tourists not to expect the same service in Europe as in Japan.

"After trips to developing countries in Asia, they expect better services and accommodation, but we tell them, 'enjoy your tour at a European pace.'"

In other words, percent less. Almost 80 percent of Japanese tourists are on package tours. They are cheaper and cover as many tourist spots as possible in a short time.

Mr. Majima's package tour took him and 11 other tourists to Rome, Geneva, Paris and London in 12 days.

Why do Japanese favor such packed itineraries? Partly because it's not easy to get a long vacation, partly conditioning by Japan's busy lifestyle. Then there is the social obligation to bring back souvenirs and a desire to get their money's worth.

"Time is more precious than money," a Japan Tourist Board official said. Japanese workers get two to three weeks paid leave a year. But on average, they take only half of that entitlement and defer the rest.

In addition, Japanese companies generally allow their staff to take consecutive days off — seven to 10 days at most — on special occasions such as wedding and retirement.

Advertisement for Brother Industries, Ltd. featuring a silhouette of a person in a dynamic pose against a circular background. Text includes: "Excellence is a universal goal", "At Brother, the search for excellence begins with a search for what you need to achieve your personal best.", "Worldwide Sponsor of the 1992 Olympic Games", and the Brother logo.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other values. Includes entries for Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other forward rates. Includes entries for 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, etc.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns for Stock Indexes, Money Rates, and other market data. Includes entries for DJ Index, FTSE 100, etc.

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Jan. 31

Dollar Straights

Governments/Supranationals

Table of bond prices for Dollar Straights, Governments/Supranationals, and Global Corporates. Columns include Issuer, Con, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask prices.

Banks & Finance

Global Corporates

High Yielding Debt

Table of High Yielding Debt bond prices, including Issuer, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask prices.

Dollar Zeros

Table of Dollar Zeros bond prices, including Issuer, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask prices.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes bond prices, including Issuer & Mat, Price, and Cr.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks bond prices, including Issuer & Mat, Price, and Cr.

Pounds

Table of Pounds bond prices, including Issuer & Mat, Price, and Cr.

Large table of international bond prices, including various international government and corporate bonds, with columns for Issuer & Mat, Price, and Cr.

NEW YORK (AP) - The following are the prices of the most actively traded securities...

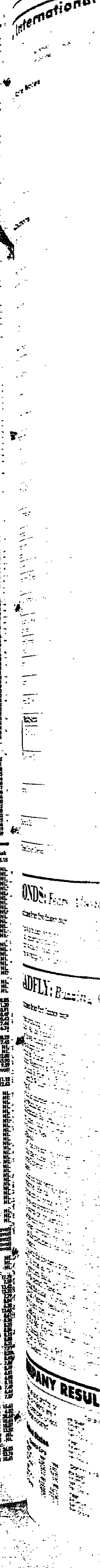
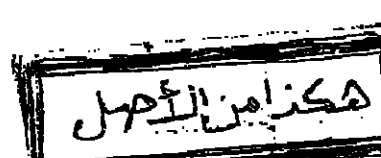
Table of New York securities prices, including various stocks and bonds, with columns for ticker symbols and prices.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 31.

Table of Mutual Funds prices, including various fund names and their current prices.

Table of international securities prices, including various international stocks and bonds, with columns for ticker symbols and prices.



New International Bond Issues

Table listing various international bond issues with columns for Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, and Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes and Fixed-Coupons.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Mandela Stresses Market Economy

DAVOS, Switzerland (Reuters) — Nelson Mandela said Sunday that a majority-rule South Africa would need a market economy to provide the growth needed to pull millions of blacks out of poverty.

Parker Pen to Be Sold at Auction

LONDON (Bloomberg) — Parker Pen Co. is up for sale and expected to attract interest worldwide, Gerry Grimstone, a director in J. Henry Schroder Wagg's international banking arm, said Sunday.

South Korean Foreign Debt Soars

SEOUL (Reuters) — South Korea's foreign debt is expected to top a record \$50 billion this year because of a snowballing current account deficit, newspapers reported Sunday.

China Seeks Australian Mining Stake

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — A consortium led by First National Resource Trust and China International Trust & Investment Corp. said it has offered to buy 20 percent of the Portland aluminum smelter from the Victorian state government for more than \$280 million.

Tanzania, De Beers Sign Gem Pact

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (Reuters) — Tanzania has signed a diamond prospecting and mining agreement with a subsidiary of the international De Beers Consolidated Mines conglomerate, a government official said.

Zambia Devalues Currency by 30%

LUSAKA (AFP) — The Zambian government has devalued the Zambian kwacha by 27 percent, the largest devaluation effected in more than a year.

For the Record

All Nippon Airways Co. announced it would hire foreign pilots this year for the first time in 19 years to cope with a crew shortage.

Investors Fear Issue Overload

They Wonder Whether Treasury Will Cut Bond Auction

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Investors' fears of a surfeit of U.S. government debt paper, which depressed prices last week, are likely to sharpen this week ahead of the Treasury's announcement of its issuing plans for the coming quarter-year.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

the refunding announcement, which is scheduled for Wednesday, is the proposal by President George Bush to reduce withholding taxes by about \$25 billion.

Argentina Sets Debt Swap Plan

NEW YORK — Argentina wants bank creditors to swap some outstanding debt for bonds backed by its privatization program, according to news reports.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Market review section containing NYSE Most Active, AMEX Most Active, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Diaries, AMEX Diaries, Eurobonds, and Libor Rates.

BONDS: Fears About the Dollar and European Rates

(Continued from first finance page) want to waste their own money and they do understand that the steel industry would not be unhappy to not be working. At the same, he

GADFLY: Buzzing Over CEO Pay

(Continued from first finance page) into a mountain top near some vineyards, is paid for. Also, there is a red Porsche in the garage, a wine cellar and a luxurious swimming pool that he lovingly calls his "last capitalist gasp."

In 1987, he took early retirement and joined the business school faculty at the University of California in Berkeley. "It turned out that being a gadfly was expensive. He has five telephone lines into his home in Napa, a \$12,000-a-year computer data bill and an enormous brokerage bill because he must buy at least one share in every company he tracks just to get the documents he wants for his research."

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table listing various mutual funds with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other financial metrics.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

Table listing U.S. Treasury bonds with columns for Maturity, Bid, Ask, and Yield.

U.S. Consumer Rates

Table listing U.S. consumer rates for various categories like 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year.

BusinessWeek International advertisement with text: "This week's topics: Ford & Mazda, Successful Allies; PC Prices Fall Across Europe; Latin American Loves U.S. Goods; Japan's Credit Card Junkies; Bill Clinton, Businessman's Friend."

Ford Motor Credit Company advertisement with text: "NOTICE OF REDEMPTION. 11 3/4% Notes due March 7, 1995. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of March 1, 1985..."

COMPANY RESULTS

Table listing company results for Coca-Cola, E-Systems, and United States companies with columns for Revenue, Net Inc., and Per Share.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 31.

Main table containing stock market data with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections A through T.

Chicago Exchange and other market-related text on the right margin.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center: 'مكتبة الأمل'

MONDAY SPORTS

UConn Can't Against St. John's

New York Times Service
NEW YORK—Jim Calhoun could not have known how right he would be. The coach of the Connecticut Huskies, sitting on top of those wacky Big East conference basketball standings, had looked ahead to the game against St. John's and recalled an ominous thought.

"We can now repeat it Calhoun's Thesis: A good

Malik Sealy, who scored 25 points with 18 rebounds, was taking comfortable open jump shots. Shawnele Scott and Lamont Middleton established an aggressive presence under the basket. Relentless rebounding allowed a struggling team to build a 27-point halftime lead.

"If I watched it on TV," Calhoun said, "I would have shut it off at halftime."

Connecticut (16-2 overall, 7-2 Big East) also was left with a potentially serious problem when Donyell Marshall, a freshman who scored 12 points and led the team with seven rebounds, injured his left knee with four seconds left. He was to be examined after the team arrived in Syracuse, where the Huskies will play the Orangemen on Monday night.

St. John's (11-7, 5-5) earned some badly needed encouragement after having lost four of its previous five games.

"From here on in," said Scott, "we're going to be the St. John's team we're supposed to be."

In other games involving top 20 teams The Associated Press reported:

No. 1 Duke 100, Notre Dame 71: Christian Laettner scored 29 points and Bobby Hurley surpassed the 1,000-point mark as top-ranked Duke (17-0) won in Durham, North Carolina.

Following Elmer Bennett's basket that got Notre Dame (7-9) to 19-16 at 13:33, Duke went on an 11-0 run over the next three minutes.

No. 13 Michigan St. 76, No. 4 Indiana 60: Mike Popovich had 16 points and 11 rebounds in East Lansing, Michigan, as the Spartans ended Indiana's 13-game winning streak.

Michigan State (14-3 overall, 4-3 Big Ten) held Indiana (15-3, 6-1) to 39 percent shooting and outrebounded the Hoosiers, 40-24.

No. 5 Kansas 96, No. 18 Oklahoma 95: Alonzo Jamison made some clutch free throws in the closing minutes in Norman, Oklahoma, as Kansas (16-1 overall, 4-0 Big Eight) won its fifth straight.

Oklahoma (14-4, 2-3) closed to 92-90 on a 3-point play by Terry Evans with 44 seconds left.

But Jamison, who scored 23, made three of four free throws in the final 21 seconds.

No. 12 Syracuse 70, Seton Hall 67: At Syracuse, New York, Glenn Sekunda's off-balance shot with 40 seconds left capped a comeback from a 13-point deficit and led the Orangemen past Seton Hall for the 23rd straight time.

Dave Johnson rallied Syracuse (15-3, 7-3 Big East) from a 62-49 deficit, scoring 10 of his 16 points. Seton Hall (11-6, 3-5) made only one basket in the last 7 minutes.

No. 17 N.C. Charlotte 77, Southern Miss. 69: Henry Williams scored seven straight points in the closing minutes in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Williams and James Terrell scored all four in a 12-point Charlotte run as the 49ers (15-3 overall, 4-0 Metro Conference) overcame a 61-60 deficit with 6:30 left.

Brigham Young 89, No. 19 Texas-El Paso 63: In Provo, Utah, Kevin Nixon and Nick Sanderson each scored 17 points as Brigham Young (20-1) defeated El Paso to tie the Miners for the Western Athletic Conference lead.

BYU (15-3, 6-2) led by 60-38 with 8:39 left to play, but UTEP used a 19-5 run to get back into the game. The Miners (16-2, 6-2) missed their last six shots while the Cougars pulled away at the foul line.

New Zealand Easily Beats Spain; Sweden Disqualified, Italy Wins

The Associated Press
SAN DIEGO—New Zealand cruised past Espana '92 to win by 4 minutes, 16 seconds in race No. 6 of the America's Cup challenger selection trials.

New Zealand (5-1) took a 16-second lead over Spain (2-4) at the start of the race Saturday and led thereafter, completing the eight-leg, 20.03-mile (32.23-kilometer) course in 2 hours, 20 minutes, 2 seconds.

Italy, in its first America's Cup race against Sweden, sailed to an easy victory after the Swedes were disqualified for an improper start. Both boats were over the starting line early, but the Moro di Venezia properly retraced.

The Swedish boat, which had nine minutes to restart, never completely recrossed the line.

The day's racing was delayed for 55 minutes by light, shifting winds which finally settled into a 6-knot southwesterly breeze, building to a westerly 12 knots by the finish.

Neither of the Australian boats, Spirit of Australia or Challenge Australia, raced. They were withdrawn from competition last week so that major keel modifications could be started in preparation for the second round of the 13-round challenger trials. Round 2 begins Feb. 13.

First-round victories are worth one point each, while victories in the second round are worth four points each.

Nippon and Ville de Paris, the two boats scheduled to race against the Australian boats, needed only to sail around the course within the 4-hour, 12-minute time limit to receive points.

New Zealand, Italy and Japan remain in a three-way tie for first place with five points each. France has four points, Spirit of Australia three and Spain two. Sweden and Challenge Australia are scoreless.

Final first-round matchups Sunday had Il Moro di Venezia (5-1) against Ville de Paris (4-2) and Nippon (5-1) against (2-4).

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Big East team, badly in need of a victory, will win.

This thinking has never been more correct than it was Saturday. A confused group of Redmen suddenly played at a level they had failed to reach earlier this season and thoroughly rounced No. 6 Connecticut, 90-57, in Madison Square Garden.

The Redmen outplayed their opponents in every phase of the game.

St. John's outrebounded Connecticut, 54-31, and had 22 offensive rebounds. The Redmen's

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	28	15	.651	—
San Antonio	27	16	.625	1 1/2
Philadelphia	27	18	.600	3 1/2
Atlanta	21	24	.467	10
New Jersey	19	26	.420	12
Washington	20	25	.442	13
Orlando	11	35	.239	21 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	28	14	.667	—
Cleveland	27	15	.643	1 1/2
Detroit	26	20	.565	3 1/2
Indiana	22	24	.479	7 1/2
Atlanta	22	24	.479	7 1/2
Charlotte	12	32	.273	15 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	26	17	.605	—
San Houston	24	20	.545	4 1/2
Denver	17	26	.395	11 1/2
Minnesota	12	31	.286	16 1/2
Dallas	7	36	.167	21 1/2

PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	20	13	.606	—
Golden State	20	17	.545	1 1/2
Phoenix	20	16	.556	1 1/2
L.A. Lakers	17	16	.515	4 1/2
Seattle	12	22	.353	10 1/2
L.A. Clippers	11	24	.311	12 1/2
Sacramento	10	24	.294	13 1/2

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta	91	87	Atlanta
Charlotte	82	80	Charlotte
Chicago	95	88	Chicago
Cleveland	88	85	Cleveland
Detroit	85	82	Detroit
Golden State	95	88	Golden State
Indiana	85	82	Indiana
Los Angeles	95	88	Los Angeles
Minnesota	85	82	Minnesota
New York	95	88	New York
Orlando	85	82	Orlando
Philadelphia	85	82	Philadelphia
Phoenix	85	82	Phoenix
Portland	85	82	Portland
Sacramento	85	82	Sacramento
San Antonio	85	82	San Antonio
Seattle	85	82	Seattle
Utah	85	82	Utah
Washington	85	82	Washington
Washington	85	82	Washington
Washington	85	82	Washington

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

Alabama	68	58	Alabama
Arizona	68	58	Arizona
Arkansas	68	58	Arkansas
California	68	58	California
Colorado	68	58	Colorado
Connecticut	68	58	Connecticut
Duke	68	58	Duke
Florida	68	58	Florida
Georgia	68	58	Georgia
Illinois	68	58	Illinois
Indiana	68	58	Indiana
Iowa	68	58	Iowa
Kansas	68	58	Kansas
Michigan	68	58	Michigan
Michigan State	68	58	Michigan State
Minnesota	68	58	Minnesota
Missouri	68	58	Missouri
Nebraska	68	58	Nebraska
Nevada	68	58	Nevada
New York	68	58	New York
North Carolina	68	58	North Carolina
Ohio State	68	58	Ohio State
Oklahoma	68	58	Oklahoma
Oregon	68	58	Oregon
Penn State	68	58	Penn State
South Carolina	68	58	South Carolina
Texas	68	58	Texas
Texas Tech	68	58	Texas Tech
UCLA	68	58	UCLA
Virginia	68	58	Virginia
Washington	68	58	Washington
Washington State	68	58	Washington State
Wisconsin	68	58	Wisconsin
Wyoming	68	58	Wyoming

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Alabama	68	58	Alabama
Arizona	68	58	Arizona
Arkansas	68	58	Arkansas
California	68	58	California
Colorado	68	58	Colorado
Connecticut	68	58	Connecticut
Duke	68	58	Duke
Florida	68	58	Florida
Georgia	68	58	Georgia
Illinois	68	58	Illinois
Indiana	68	58	Indiana
Iowa	68	58	Iowa
Kansas	68	58	Kansas
Michigan	68	58	Michigan
Michigan State	68	58	Michigan State
Minnesota	68	58	Minnesota
Missouri	68	58	Missouri
Nebraska	68	58	Nebraska
Nevada	68	58	Nevada
New York	68	58	New York
North Carolina	68	58	North Carolina
Ohio State	68	58	Ohio State
Oklahoma	68	58	Oklahoma
Oregon	68	58	Oregon
Penn State	68	58	Penn State
South Carolina	68	58	South Carolina
Texas	68	58	Texas
Texas Tech	68	58	Texas Tech
UCLA	68	58	UCLA
Virginia	68	58	Virginia
Washington	68	58	Washington
Washington State	68	58	Washington State
Wisconsin	68	58	Wisconsin
Wyoming	68	58	Wyoming

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Alabama	68	58	Alabama
Arizona	68	58	Arizona
Arkansas	68	58	Arkansas
California	68	58	California
Colorado	68	58	Colorado
Connecticut	68	58	Connecticut
Duke	68	58	Duke
Florida	68	58	Florida
Georgia	68	58	Georgia
Illinois	68	58	Illinois
Indiana	68	58	Indiana
Iowa	68	58	Iowa
Kansas	68	58	Kansas
Michigan	68	58	Michigan
Michigan State	68	58	Michigan State
Minnesota	68	58	Minnesota
Missouri	68	58	Missouri
Nebraska	68	58	Nebraska
Nevada	68	58	Nevada
New York	68	58	New York
North Carolina	68	58	North Carolina
Ohio State	68	58	Ohio State
Oklahoma	68	58	Oklahoma
Oregon	68	58	Oregon
Penn State	68	58	Penn State
South Carolina	68	58	South Carolina
Texas	68	58	Texas
Texas Tech	68	58	Texas Tech
UCLA	68	58	UCLA
Virginia	68	58	Virginia
Washington	68	58	Washington
Washington State	68	58	Washington State
Wisconsin	68	58	Wisconsin
Wyoming	68	58	Wyoming

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Alabama	68	58	Alabama
Arizona	68	58	Arizona
Arkansas	68	58	Arkansas
California	68	58	California
Colorado	68	58	Colorado
Connecticut	68	58	Connecticut
Duke	68	58	Duke
Florida	68	58	Florida
Georgia	68	58	Georgia
Illinois	68	58	Illinois
Indiana	68	58	Indiana
Iowa	68	58	Iowa
Kansas	68	58	Kansas
Michigan	68	58	Michigan
Michigan State	68	58	Michigan State
Minnesota	68	58	Minnesota
Missouri	68	58	Missouri
Nebraska	68	58	Nebraska
Nevada	68	58	Nevada
New York	68	58	New York
North Carolina	68	58	North Carolina
Ohio State	68	58	Ohio State
Oklahoma	68	58	Oklahoma
Oregon	68	58	Oregon
Penn State	68	58	Penn State
South Carolina	68	58	South Carolina
Texas	68	58	Texas
Texas Tech	68	58	Texas Tech
UCLA	68	58	UCLA
Virginia	68	58	Virginia
Washington	68	58	Washington
Washington State	68	58	Washington State
Wisconsin	68	58	Wisconsin
Wyoming	68	58	Wyoming

FAIR PLAY

Arizona	68	58	Arizona
California	68	58	California
Colorado	68	58	Colorado
Connecticut	68	58	Connecticut
Duke	68	58	Duke
Florida	68	58	Florida
Georgia	68	58	Georgia
Illinois	68	58	Illinois
Indiana	68	58	Indiana
Iowa	68	58	Iowa
Kansas	68	58	Kansas
Michigan	68	58	Michigan
Michigan State	68	58	Michigan State
Minnesota	68	58	Minnesota
Missouri	68	58	Missouri
Nebraska	68	58	Nebraska
Nevada	68	58	Nevada
New York	68	58	New York
North Carolina	68	58	North Carolina
Ohio State	68	58	Ohio State
Oklahoma	68	58	Oklahoma
Oregon	68	58	Oregon
Penn State	68	58	Penn State
South Carolina	68	58	South Carolina
Texas	68	58	Texas
Texas Tech	68	58	Texas Tech
UCLA	68	58	UCLA
Virginia	68	58	Virginia
Washington	68	58	Washington
Washington State	68	58	Washington State
Wisconsin	68	58	Wisconsin
Wyoming	68	58	Wyoming

FAIR PLAY

Alabama	68	58	Alabama
Arizona	68	58	Arizona
Arkansas	68	58	Arkansas
California	68	58	California
Colorado	68	58	Colorado
Connecticut	68	58	Connecticut
Duke	68	5	

Dresden and the Technicolor Art Museum

By David Galloway

DRESDEN — More than any other city in former East Germany, the capital of Saxony maintains a conspicuous cosmopolitan flair and a sense of urban identity that a reunited Berlin can only envy.

Above all, Dresden sees itself as a European cultural capital with few peers. That image is largely an inheritance from Frederick Augustus I, elector of the Holy Roman Empire and king of Poland, who three centuries ago began to shape a superb Baroque ensemble here to house his court.

Furious debate rages over Frank Stella's proposed art complex.

erick Augustus I, elector of the Holy Roman Empire and king of Poland, who three centuries ago began to shape a superb Baroque ensemble here to house his court.

Frederick Augustus also collected works of art to proclaim his status — a passion that would make his monarchy the most debt-ridden in Europe. Frederick Augustus II carried on the family tradition, employing all the kingdom's diplomatic and mercantile resources.

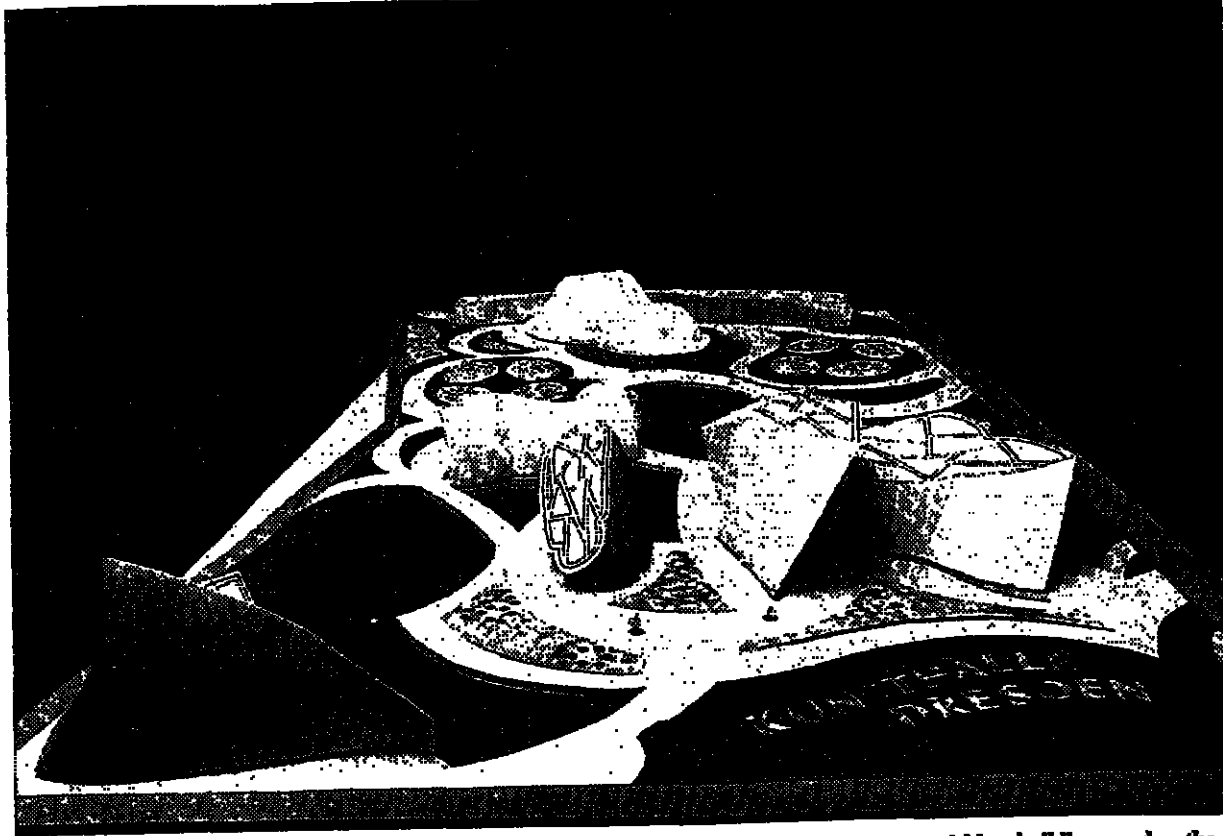
He acquired entire collections of works by Titian, Rubens, Velázquez and Correggio, and he paid the unheard-of sum of 20,000 ducats for Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" — one of the most reproduced paintings in the world.

Of those incomparable treasures, only a small but stunning fraction are now on view at the Albertinum. The permanent galleries in the Zwinger, one of Europe's most lavish Baroque complexes, are currently undergoing restoration. A single pavilion, housing a superb collection of porcelain, is now open to the public. Even when all the facilities are restored, they will not suffice to house the city's collections, including sculptures not displayed for half a century.

Understandably, restoration and conservation are top priorities here, but there are those who would see the city in the process, be swallowed up by its Baroque past. They stress Dresden's position as a gateway to Eastern Europe, as a clearing house for new ideas, a city with a future and not merely a museum.

Such intrinsic conflicts have recently been polarized by plans to build a Kunsthal, an exhibition hall for contemporary art, on the site of a former orangery a short distance from the Zwinger.

The hotly debated proposal began with an altruistic impulse on the part of a Cologne businessman, Rolf Hoffmann, and his wife, Erika, who "simply wanted to help" with the process of cultural reunit-



Model of the planned Kunsthal, a rainbow salad of bright orange, yellow, red, green and blue buildings and paths.

caion. Dresden, which they had never previously visited, seemed the ideal location for such an initiative.

The Hoffmanns' original intention was to acquire and renovate an existing building to house loans from their own extensive collection of contemporary art. When no suitable property could be found, they were drawn to the derelict Her zogengarten, where only a fragment of a former orangery survived the Allied fire-bombings of 1945.

Hoping to set a "clear signal for the future," the Hoffmanns commissioned the American artist Frank Stella to design a cluster of low-profile buildings for the site. Though the artist had never tackled such an assignment before, his work had grown increasingly three-dimensional. For Rolf Hoffmann, great architecture always makes a sculptural statement, and Stella seemed an ideal if improbable master-builder.

The artist presented his concept last September in the form of a brightly painted model that delighted many viewers and outraged the rest. Pavilions, paths, waterways and a new orangery echo the inter-

locking curves of Stella's earlier geometric paintings, saved for the domes of a halved orangery that crown the proposed orangery.

It is a brightly, bold, innovative scheme that echoes the Baroque playfulness of the Zwinger, which was built — first in wood, then in stone — to accommodate courtly festivities. Like Stella's design, the buildings were originally painted in vivid colors.

Computer-generated studies have established the relative simplicity with which Stella's eccentric forms can be erected, and the roof panels of Teflon-coated fabric will indeed survive the most hostile weather. By day, they will admit a soft, diffused light and by night serve as reflectors for indirect lighting. Reactions to the design, on the other hand, have tended to generate more heat than light. "We've just gotten rid of the Russians," some argue. "What do we need with the Americans?"

Though Stella's plans have been approved by all the relevant municipal committees and bureaucracies, local opposition to his "Pop Art leftovers" has become increasingly vocal. Self-styled purists insist that the former orangery be recon-

structed, ignoring that from the start it was an anachronism, erected in 1841 in ornate Baroque style.

There is also a conservation lobby that bizarrely favors "re-creating" a Renaissance garden that never existed on the site. Others plead for a concert hall, whose plans suggest the triumph of post-modern mediocrity.

Rolf Hoffmann is unwilling to consider compromises. "We need a figure like Stella to attract collectors," he insists, and those in turn would contribute to a pool of works from which individual exhibitions can be composed.

Hoffmann guarantees financing, organization and management of the project: rental spaces within the complex would cover operating expenses. Situated just outside Dresden's historic center but on an axis with the palace, the Semper Opera and the Zwinger, the proposed Kunsthal could plainly do much to reinvigorate the innovative drive with which Frederick Augustus shaped his cultural capital.

David Galloway is an art critic and freelance curator based in Wuppertal, Germany.

LANGUAGE

Seize the Hour or Day or Something

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — As Richard Nixon, in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, lifted a glass 20 years ago to toast the beginning of a new relationship between the United States and China, he quoted from a poem by Mao Zedong: "So many deeds cry out to be done / Always urgently, / The world rolls on. / Time passes, / Seize the day. Seize the hour."

When it came to titling his new book, however, about the United States' challenges in a "one-superpower world," the former president seized neither the day nor the hour. The title: "Seize the Moment." That was no spur-of-the-moment decision; Nixon wanted to instill an even greater sense of urgency, or to express the essence of the idea without slavishly following the cliché.

Others are willing to stick with the old form. In the final scene of Steven Spielberg's new movie, "Hook," a sequel to "Peter Pan," the rejuvenated old man named Tootles, after a liberal sprinkling of Timmer Bell's fairy dust, flies out the window and soars over London shouting, "Seize the day!"

Robin Williams, who plays the grown-up Peter, starred in an 1986 film based on a 1956 novella by Saul Bellow. Its title: "Seize the Day."

The historian David McCullough, in his new book, "Brave Companions," makes the same choice as Nixon. He relates an anecdote about the painter John Singer Sargent, who had been hanging around the White House hoping to talk Theodore Roosevelt into posing for a portrait. The two men met unexpectedly as the president was descending the stairs, and the artist asked when would be a convenient time to pose. Said Roosevelt, in his typically decisive way: "Now!" McCullough writes: "So there he is in the painting, standing at the foot of the stairs, his hand on the newel post. . . . Moments come and go, the president was telling the painter. Here is the time, seize it, do your best."

As should be apparent, moment-seizing is in, even more than day-seizing; hour-seizing seems to be missing its time. The phrase's origin, presuming there to be no earlier usage in Chinese literature, is in the Latin *carpe diem*. The verb *carpe* means "to pluck, grab, seize," from the Greek *karpos*, "fruit"; it's what you do to ripe fruit on the vine. There may be a connection between *carpe* and the verb to *carp*, as in "those carping liberal Democrats" in Bush's what-recession rhetoric. The noun *diem* is "day," as everyone who puts in for *per diem* knows.

Carpe diem is a phrase that has changed its meaning radically. When Horace wrote his odes, *carpe diem*, *quoniam minimum credula postero* meant "seize the day, put no trust in tomorrow." Lord Byron, a swinging Romantic poet, wrote in an 1817 letter: "I never anticipate — *carpe diem* — the past at least is one's own, which is one reason for making sure of the present."

That live-for-today meaning was expressed in the 1867 novel "Under Two Flags" by "Ouida," the pseudonym of the English novelist Louise de La Ramée, writing of "the reckless life of Algeria" with its "gay, careless *carpe diem* camp-philosophy." The Daily News of London grumped in 1901: "The 'Carpe diem' philosophy is not the philosophy of happy people." Its synonymous expression is "Eat, drink and be merry," the advice of the worldly author of Ecclesiastes (8:15), to which the prophet Isaiah added a

fatalistic note: "Let us eat and drink; for tomorrow we shall die."

The amalgam of hedonism and existential resignation, of the pursuit of pleasure and the anguish of transience — the only-comes-this-way-once ambience of beer commercials — is the opposite of the phrase's meaning today. Now we think of riding the tide in the affairs of men, which Shakespeare said could lead on to fortune; to change metaphors, *seize the day* has come to mean "strike while the iron is hot." No longer is *carpe diem* the what-the-hell attitude of the dwellers in the present; it has become the battle cry of the glib opportunist with an eye on the future.

I had to handle this topic today. You know what attitude drove me to it.

The Supreme Court struck down New York State's "Son of Sam" law, which would have denied profits to perpetrators from writings about their crimes; as a

Carpe diem has become the battle cry of the opportunist with an eye on the future.

First Amendment freak, I read with fascination the text of *Simon & Schuster v. New York State Crime Victims Board*.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing the court's opinion, quoted Henry Hill, a gangster now in the Federal Witness Protection Program and the subject of Nicholas Pileggi's 1985 book, "Wiseguy: Life in a Mafia Family."

Although Hill admitted pulling off the largest cash robbery in U.S. history, the 1978 theft of \$5.3 million from Lufthansa Airlines, Justice O'Connor wrote, "Most of Hill's crimes were more banalistic."

That word was new to me (and to Robert D. Sack of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, who called the case to my attention). *Banalistic* is defined in Merriam-Webster's Ninth New Collegiate as "concerned with earning a living." It is rooted in the Greek *bananos*, "artisan," a word that then had a pejorative connotation: working with the hands was considered a grubby thing to do by the types who strolled about in sheels.

The adjective *banalistic* now has two senses: one is "banal, spiritless, having no character or zip"; the other is "mechanistic, mired in routine, lacking in creativity." The Oxford English Dictionary's Supplement notes that the word is no longer rare, evidence of a pickup in usage, but adds no new definition to its original "merely mechanical."

What did Justice O'Connor mean? I shot her a postcard: "Was your meaning *banal* or *mechanical*? Have you used *banalistic* before?"

"I intended it to mean 'mundane,'" she replies. "I have not used the word previously in an opinion, but once in a while it is satisfying to include a word that is not overused."

Mundane has two senses: "prosaic, commonplace, workaday," as the context of Justice O'Connor's opinion suggests, and the less common "materialistic, temporal" as opposed to "spiritual." I would dreamily go into the etymology of *mundane*, but that would be banalistic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HUGO INTERNATIONALS. Full VP packages for England and Ireland. Tel: 01 235 7979. **HOSPITALITY (83-1) 3025 7979.** **MELA SCHULZ.** The most refined of all in Zurich. Tel: 01 211 29 30. **WILL TRADE U.S. OPEN BOX SEATS** for 2 seats of Wimbledon. Tel: 01 235 7979. **ALCOHOLS ANONYMOUS.** English speaking meetings daily. Tel: 01 235 7979. **FITNESS** You've been putting it all too long, let it go. Get it really great. Let me create the body you want. Tel: 01 44 28 19 00. **SATELLITE TV** **REVERA SATELLITE.** Monaco to St. Tropez. Quality satellite receivers and maintenance. Tel: 01 235 7979. **ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARIAL POSITIONS**

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

MOVING **interdean** INTERNATIONAL MOVERS FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL PARIS (1) 39569000 NICE COCE 04249 93742121 **IMPORT/EXPORT** **TRADING COMPANY** offers steel products - rebars, hot & cold rolled coils, steel billets. Also cement and industrial equipment. Excellent prices. Tel: 01 235 7979. **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES** **FRANCE PARIS CENTER.** In construction. High quality real estate. Tel: 01 235 7979. **OFFSHORE** **OFFSHORE COMPANIES.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE** **AMERICAN FINANCE EXECUTIVE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED** **ENGLISH TEACHERS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **MANAGER OF HOUSE OR BOAT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AUTO SHIPPING** **TRANSCAR.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IRISH NON-RESIDENT COMPANIES £195 Ideal tax-avoidance vehicles. Tel: 01 235 7979. **INTERNATIONAL OFFSHORE COMPANY INCORPORATIONS FROM US\$150** Comprehensive professional services. Tel: 01 235 7979. **OFFSHORE COMPANIES.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

MONACO **PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO** Magnificent 41/5-room apartment. Tel: 01 235 7979. **AGEDI** E.I.L. Residential. Tel: 01 235 7979. **PARIS AREA FURNISHED** **FLATOTE** EFFEL TOWER OR BOUVEFOTTE DE VERSAILLES. Tel: 01 235 7979. **AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES** Specialized in furnished apartments. Tel: 01 235 7979. **AT HOME IN PARIS** **PARIS PROMOS** opportunities to rent furnished or not. Tel: 01 235 7979. **INTER URBIS** UNFURNISHED/FURNISHED RENTALS. Tel: 01 235 7979. **CITADINES TROCADERO** 29 Boulevard. Tel: 01 235 7979. **LAVIN QUARTER.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **78 AVE RAPP, 4 ROOMS, ELEGANT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXCLUSIVE FURNISHED RENTALS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **OWNER** rents fully furnished apartments. Tel: 01 235 7979. **BEST AREAS-HIGH CLASS BUILDINGS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **MONTECARLO.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **LOWER MONTHLIES.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **PARIS BENVENUE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **4th - MARAIS - Historical building.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **LAVIN QUARTER - SHORT TERM.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED **Embassy Service** YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS. Tel: 01 45.62.30.00. **BOULOGNE BOIS, near Roland-Garros.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AVE MONTAIGNE** Apartment 200 sqm. Tel: 01 235 7979. **17th, ETOILES-FORTE MAILLOT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **16th, CLOSE LA MURETTE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **TROCADERO.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **6th, LUDOVIC-LEGRAND.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **IN MADRID, APARTMENTS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AMERICAN FINANCE EXECUTIVE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **ENGLISH TEACHERS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **MANAGER OF HOUSE OR BOAT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AUTO SHIPPING.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRASCAR BREMEN Mercedes + Audi. Tel: 01 235 7979. **LEGAL SERVICES** **FOR QUICK DRIVERS** license 1972. Tel: 01 235 7979. **LOW COST FLIGHTS** **ACCESS VOYAGES** One Way Round Trip. Tel: 01 235 7979. **ACCESS IN LYONS** Tel: 01 235 7979. **OLYMPIC RENTALS** **OLYMPICS VAL DISERE - Sunny** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EDUCATION** **FRENCH** Tel: 01 235 7979. **Page 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS** **International Herald Tribune ads work**

Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works.

Print your classified message on the form below - minimum 3 lines - and mail it to your nearest IHT office together with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on Valentine's day (Friday, February 14th) and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT's edition of Friday, February 21st.

So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

First Prize \$600 cash
Second Prize \$300 cash
Third Prize \$120 cash

VALENTINE MESSAGE CONTEST

My check is enclosed. Please charge my credit card account.

Card account number: _____

City/Country: _____

Signature: _____

Address: _____

City/Country: _____

Tel./Fax: _____

First line of text takes a maximum of 25 letters, symbols or spaces. All other lines up to 36. No abbreviations. Minimum space accepted: three lines.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARIAL POSITIONS

TM International 18, rue Volney 75002 Paris. Tel: 47 03 38 67. Fax: 47 03 38 38. **Lg Multinational** Need Sec/Ass., gd French, SH, gd prospects. 155,000 Fr. **European HQ** Need orientated, dynamic Sec/Ass., Age 27 +. 170,000 Fr. **Ass. for International Consultancy** Ideal for meticulous candidate with family responsibilities. 170,000 Fr. **Junior Secs** Gd French for fun financial environment. 130,000 Fr. If you are ENGLISH M. Tongue with good French, dynamic and looking for new opportunities, contact us today for a chat.

OECD TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SECRETARIAL POSITIONS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Gross salary for full-time work F.Fr. 9,600 to F.Fr. 11,500 per month plus allowances. English mother tongue and high-speed accurate typing (50 words per/minute) required. Experience with word processing systems essential. Applications from nationals of OECD member countries with curriculum vitae to: Human Resource Management Division, OECD 2 rue André Pascal 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16 marked "SEC". Only short-listed candidates will receive a response.

GR Interim Services is proud to announce its 12th anniversary in 1992!

After a lot of hard work, training, innovation and investments of all its personnel, our dedication and professionalism has finally paid off. GR Interim has had a tremendous expansion and is now able to offer an even better quality service at competitive rates. GR Interim specializes in highly qualified French and bilingual executive candidates, secretaries, word processor and multilingual operators, office clerks, book-keepers, assistants and more. GR Interim is currently expanding its services. We are the only temporary agency in Paris open on Saturday who delegates personnel for 1/2 days, evenings, nights, week-ends, holidays with short notice. For further information call Elizabeth 02 61 02 11 (Paris). * limited to total posted.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

MONTECARLO **PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO** Magnificent 41/5-room apartment. Tel: 01 235 7979. **AGEDI** E.I.L. Residential. Tel: 01 235 7979. **PARIS AREA FURNISHED** **FLATOTE** EFFEL TOWER OR BOUVEFOTTE DE VERSAILLES. Tel: 01 235 7979. **AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES** Specialized in furnished apartments. Tel: 01 235 7979. **AT HOME IN PARIS** **PARIS PROMOS** opportunities to rent furnished or not. Tel: 01 235 7979. **INTER URBIS** UNFURNISHED/FURNISHED RENTALS. Tel: 01 235 7979. **CITADINES TROCADERO** 29 Boulevard. Tel: 01 235 7979. **LAVIN QUARTER.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **78 AVE RAPP, 4 ROOMS, ELEGANT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXCLUSIVE FURNISHED RENTALS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **OWNER** rents fully furnished apartments. Tel: 01 235 7979. **BEST AREAS-HIGH CLASS BUILDINGS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **MONTECARLO.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **LOWER MONTHLIES.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **PARIS BENVENUE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **4th - MARAIS - Historical building.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **LAVIN QUARTER - SHORT TERM.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED **Embassy Service** YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS. Tel: 01 45.62.30.00. **BOULOGNE BOIS, near Roland-Garros.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AVE MONTAIGNE** Apartment 200 sqm. Tel: 01 235 7979. **17th, ETOILES-FORTE MAILLOT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **16th, CLOSE LA MURETTE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **TROCADERO.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **6th, LUDOVIC-LEGRAND.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **IN MADRID, APARTMENTS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AMERICAN FINANCE EXECUTIVE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **ENGLISH TEACHERS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **MANAGER OF HOUSE OR BOAT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AUTO SHIPPING.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

MONTECARLO **PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO** Magnificent 41/5-room apartment. Tel: 01 235 7979. **AGEDI** E.I.L. Residential. Tel: 01 235 7979. **PARIS AREA FURNISHED** **FLATOTE** EFFEL TOWER OR BOUVEFOTTE DE VERSAILLES. Tel: 01 235 7979. **AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES** Specialized in furnished apartments. Tel: 01 235 7979. **AT HOME IN PARIS** **PARIS PROMOS** opportunities to rent furnished or not. Tel: 01 235 7979. **INTER URBIS** UNFURNISHED/FURNISHED RENTALS. Tel: 01 235 7979. **CITADINES TROCADERO** 29 Boulevard. Tel: 01 235 7979. **LAVIN QUARTER.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **78 AVE RAPP, 4 ROOMS, ELEGANT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXCLUSIVE FURNISHED RENTALS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **OWNER** rents fully furnished apartments. Tel: 01 235 7979. **BEST AREAS-HIGH CLASS BUILDINGS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **MONTECARLO.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **LOWER MONTHLIES.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **PARIS BENVENUE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **4th - MARAIS - Historical building.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **LAVIN QUARTER - SHORT TERM.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED **Embassy Service** YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS. Tel: 01 45.62.30.00. **BOULOGNE BOIS, near Roland-Garros.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AVE MONTAIGNE** Apartment 200 sqm. Tel: 01 235 7979. **17th, ETOILES-FORTE MAILLOT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **16th, CLOSE LA MURETTE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **TROCADERO.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **6th, LUDOVIC-LEGRAND.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **IN MADRID, APARTMENTS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AMERICAN FINANCE EXECUTIVE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **ENGLISH TEACHERS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **MANAGER OF HOUSE OR BOAT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AUTO SHIPPING.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED **Embassy Service** YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS. Tel: 01 45.62.30.00. **BOULOGNE BOIS, near Roland-Garros.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AVE MONTAIGNE** Apartment 200 sqm. Tel: 01 235 7979. **17th, ETOILES-FORTE MAILLOT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **16th, CLOSE LA MURETTE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **TROCADERO.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **6th, LUDOVIC-LEGRAND.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **IN MADRID, APARTMENTS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AMERICAN FINANCE EXECUTIVE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **ENGLISH TEACHERS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **MANAGER OF HOUSE OR BOAT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AUTO SHIPPING.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED **Embassy Service** YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS. Tel: 01 45.62.30.00. **BOULOGNE BOIS, near Roland-Garros.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AVE MONTAIGNE** Apartment 200 sqm. Tel: 01 235 7979. **17th, ETOILES-FORTE MAILLOT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **16th, CLOSE LA MURETTE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **TROCADERO.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **6th, LUDOVIC-LEGRAND.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **IN MADRID, APARTMENTS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AMERICAN FINANCE EXECUTIVE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **ENGLISH TEACHERS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **MANAGER OF HOUSE OR BOAT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AUTO SHIPPING.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED **Embassy Service** YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS. Tel: 01 45.62.30.00. **BOULOGNE BOIS, near Roland-Garros.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AVE MONTAIGNE** Apartment 200 sqm. Tel: 01 235 7979. **17th, ETOILES-FORTE MAILLOT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **16th, CLOSE LA MURETTE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **TROCADERO.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **6th, LUDOVIC-LEGRAND.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **IN MADRID, APARTMENTS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AMERICAN FINANCE EXECUTIVE.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **ENGLISH TEACHERS.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **MANAGER OF HOUSE OR BOAT.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AUTO SHIPPING.** Tel: 01 235 7979.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED **Embassy Service** YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS. Tel: 01 45.62.30.00. **BOULOGNE BOIS, near Roland-Garros.** Tel: 01 235 7979. **AVE MONTAIGNE** Apartment 200 sqm. Tel: 01 235 7979. **17th, ETOILES-FORTE MAILLOT.** Tel: